ALP Primary Tomorrow; Polls Open 3-10 P. M.

Bare Plot to Discredit Sedition Trial
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

★★2 Star Edition

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RED ARMY REACHES RUMANIA

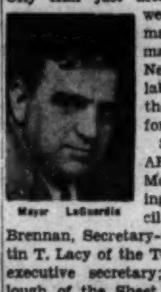
AFL Bldg. Trades, City CIO Sign Pact

Mayor Witnesses Unity Agreement

For text of AFL-CIO unity agreement see Page 3.

With Mayor LaGuardia as a witness, officials of the City CIO and the AFL Building Trades Council, which represents the bulk of New York AFL membership, yesterday signed a unity pact, outlawing rivalry and jurisdictional conflict and setting up machinery for peaceful solution of problems.

Ceremonies, which took place at City Hall just after the Mayor's weekly broadcast, marked the first major step toward New York City labor unity since the CIO was formed in 1935.



Mayor LaGuardia

Signing for the AFL were Howard McSpedon, Building Trades Council president, John Brennan, Secretary-treasurer; Martin T. Lacy of the Teamsters Union, executive secretary; Edward Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers and Tim Spillane of the Metal Lathers.

Signing for the CIO were Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and CIO Council hear; Saul Mills, Council secretary; Ernest Rudloff of the New York Port Council of Shipbuilding Workers; Pete Mosele, CIO regional director, and James McLeish, president of District 4, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

STEP TO COOPERATION

With the Mayor grinning broadly, they affixed their signatures on a document they described as "the greatest contribution to the nation's war effort since promulgation of labor's no-strike pledge."

The agreement sets up a Joint AFL-CIO Industry Relations Committee which will resolve disputes through mediation and other voluntary means.

A desire to eliminate all obstacles that might stand in the way of labor's making its greatest contribution to the war effort, especially now on the eve of the offensive, prompted the pact, Mills and McSpedon said in a joint statement.

They said they looked upon the agreement "as the first step toward greater cooperation and unity between the main labor organizations in the city."

The Mayor, too, greeted the document as the possible harbinger of greater unity to come.

"This is a big thing," he commented. "We must all agree that it's a right step in the right direction. I'd like to see the whole thing settled—one labor organization for all of labor."

POST-WAR SIGNIFICANCE

The Mayor said he was specially pleased with the agreement because it was spontaneously organized with hir participation limited to witnessing the agreement.

"The two organizations saw the necessity of arriving at such an understanding and my only function is to witness it," he explained.

The Mayor said the agreement would be of even greater importance in the period to follow the war with the unfolding of a vast public works program.

"If we can start off with the assurance that the AFL and CIO will work out their differences without interrupting work and with machinery for the settlement of fights within their organizatioins, then we begin with a head start," he commented.

He warned that construction in post-war days might see changes in which certain trades will go out of existence and others take their place, making elimination of jurisdictional strife of prime importance.

TO SETTLE DISPUTES

The Mayor laughingly told the laborites that, having signed, they should remember that "if one pickets the other, we (the city) will picket both."

Local unions, facing a dispute, will be asked to submit it to their central body—the Building Trades Council, if AFL, and the City CIO, if CIO—under the agreement. The joint committee would then go into sessions and try to make a settlement within 48 hours.

Wallace Hails Greek Fight

BOSTON, March 26 (UP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told a Greek Independence Day celebration today that the United States will fight "until the people of Greece and all other countries under the tyrant's heel are free."

Addressing a meeting sponsored by the American Friends of Greece and the Federation of Greek Communities and Societies of Greater Boston, he promised:

"Citizens of every land will be able to say openly and proudly, 'I am a Greek,' or 'I am a Frenchman,' or 'I am a Dane,' or 'I am a Jew.' They will be able to do more than that. They will be able to say, 'I am a person—I am a free man.'"

Grecian independence, achieved on March 25, 1821, came on "a day worthy of remembrance everywhere in the world," he said. He paid tribute to Greece's defiance of Italy and Germany in the present war.

Wallace told his audience that in America "we know that each race has something of value to contribute to democracy. We must give to the minority groups among us the best that we have and they must show their appreciation by helping whole-heartedly to preserve for America the best that is in the minority groups."

BOSTON, March 26 (UP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said today that government will not have to interfere with industry and business in the post-war period if business will assume its responsibilities of planning for full employment.

"Full employment," he said, "is the heart of the problem, and with it we need have no fears about maintaining our democratic way of life." He was interviewed by Hartwell Daley, news commentator for Radio Station WLAW in Lawrence.

Dies Fills Air With New Smears

Martin Dies, smear artist supreme, went on the air last night in an attempt to answer Walter Winchell's charges of political irresponsibility and of having covered up Nazi agents, especially the 30 seditionists now awaiting trial, turned in a typical blabbermouth performance of red-baiting, whitewashing of subversive elements and general innuendo against the Commander-in-Chief.

Using his argument with Winchell as a peg for unleashing a new attack upon all those Americans who want the kind of Congress that works to win the war, Dies hinted of a dark and sinister plot to undermine the prestige and reputation of Congress. He mentioned the seditionists on several occasions in order to cover up his own laxity.

The poll-taxers took credit for the exposure of fascist agents, whom he had tried to shield on many occasions, and demogogically appealed for unity — the kind of unity which Hitler likes.

During his 15-minute talk, Winchell pushed Dies into a corner and said that he retracts not a single charge levelled against the Texan but that he reiterates and reaffirms them. He also revealed that several Congressmen this week would recommend an investigation of the unauthorized use of the subpoena by the Dies Committee.

How to Vote in ALP Primary

HOW TO VOTE A STRAIGHT SLATE: Place a cross in the circle above the unity ticket for State Committee. The position of that ticket will vary from county to county.

The United Labor Party ticket will have the TOP POSITION in the BRONX, QUEENS and Richmond.

It will have the BOTTOM POSITION in KINGS and NEW YORK counties.

DATE: Tuesday, March 28.
TIME: New York City, 3 P.M. to 10 P.M. Upstate New York, 12 noon to 9 P.M.
PLACE: The same polling place at which you voted in November.
WHO VOTES: All who enrolled in the ALP last fall.

What ALP Voters Can Do to Elect Unity Slate

What ALP voters can do to help elect the unity slate on March 28:

1. Report to your local ALP club tonight and tomorrow to help get out every enrolled voter to cast his or her ballot for that slate.

You can find out where your local club is located by calling the following numbers:

Manhattan—MUrray Hill 3-3998
Brooklyn—TRiangle 5-0070
Bronx—JErome 8-8632 or JErome 6-8171
Queens—JAmaica 6-4580.

2. It is especially important that you report immediately after work tomorrow to watch the polls or to help get out the voters. Polls are open from 3 P.M. to 10 P.M. All who can be free from 3 P.M. should report before that hour to their local clubs.

3. Be sure to vote yourself and to check to see that your family, neighbors, friends, shopmates who are enrolled know how to vote properly and do so.

ALP Primary Tomorrow Most Crucial in Its History

Tomorrow's American Labor Party primary election for 750 state committeemen from the state's 150 assembly districts is the most fateful event in the eight-year history of that party.

The future make-up and direction of the party will be decided, and it will unquestionably affect, as well, the national electoral set-up for 1944.

Yesterday, leaders of the Committee for a United Labor Party, which is campaigning for a slate pledged to uniting the party behind the President, said that their ticket includes 371 CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood trade unionists from 38 international unions, and 339 independent liberals, small businessmen, farmers, college professors, clergymen and other professionals.

This make-up, they said, disproves the "attempted smear" of Communist control made by the Dubinsky-Rose group against the Committee slate. The composition of the slate also answers the charge made that the Committee is opposed by liberal and middle class groups because it advocates trade union leadership of the party.

HILLMAN STRESSES UNITY

In a press interview yesterday, Sidney Hillman, CIO National Political Action Committee chairman who leads the United Labor Party Committee, stressed the fact that the Committee slate is designed to give the widest representation to all sections of the ALP. It has been prepared in the past, is prepared now and will be prepared after the primary to give adequate representation in the ALP leadership to the Dubinsky group which is fighting it in the primaries. He said that what the Committee opposed was domination of the party by the Dubinsky forces, which would be the result if the latter's slate won in the primaries.

The Rose - Dubinsky method of control, Hillman said, has been to name slates without consulting the bulk of the ALP membership and to label as "Communists" those who disagree. He charged that in Rochester and in the Troy area Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union members constitute the bulk of the membership but were not consulted

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'Hour of Action' Is Nearing--Churchill

LONDON, March 26 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill said in a radio speech to the nation tonight that the hour of its greatest action was approaching, as the Germans already reeled before the blows of the Allied air forces and the Red Army and as Japan showed definite signs of weakening.

In his reference to the "hour of action" at the climax of his speech Churchill said:

"In order to deceive and baffle the enemy, there will be many false alarums, many feints and dress rehearsals"—a reminder to the Germans that in the weeks to come they would never know at what hour the real blow was coming.

Revealing that the United States Air Force in Great Britain had now "definitely overtaken and outnumbered us in the mighty force they have established here," Churchill said that the enemy who had hoped to destroy the Allies with aerial power was now "reeling and writhing under the prodigious blows of British and American air power."

TRIBUTE TO SOVIETS

But in a tribute to the Red armies and to Marshal Joseph Stalin, Churchill said that the 900-mile advance of the Soviets from Stalingrad to the Rumanian border, within a single year, had been the greatest cause of Adolf Hitler's undoing and was largely responsible for what he called the "panic and frenzy which

(Continued on Page 2)

British Labor Chiefs to Visit Italy

LONDON, March 26 (UP).—Two of Britain's leading trade unionists will go to Italy soon—for the first time since Mussolini seized power—to confer with Italian trade unionists, it was announced today.

They are William Lawther, President of the Mineworkers Federation of Great Britain, and Harry Harrison, chief Industrial Officer of the National Union of Municipal and General Workers.

Coughlin Sedition Gets Lots of Room In Cissy Patterson's 'Times-Herald'

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Cissy Patterson's Washington Times-Herald is spreading Charles E. Coughlin's seditious doctrines in the nation's capital.

The Washington outlet of the Patterson-McCormick newspaper axis is trying to put across to its readers Coughlin's public statement that it doesn't matter whether the Nazis or the United Nations win this war.

So the Times-Herald's Inquiring Photographer was instructed to put this question to a group of allegedly average citizens:

"Father Coughlin says 'It matters not what military force win this war.' Do you agree?"

STACKS THE QUESTION

Not only did the Times-Herald ask a loaded question which was designed to acquaint as many people as possible with Coughlin's seditious utterance but it also stacked the answers.

Out of six persons quoted, it managed to find three who were reported as saying that they agreed with Coughlin while three others sharply disagreed.

The idea, of course, was to create the impression that public opinion is evenly divided on the question of whether or not it is worth fighting the war against the fascist Axis through to a victorious conclusion.

The Times-Herald must have looked pretty hard for three individuals at a local bowling alley who were willing to say that they didn't care whether or not the United States is defeated.

And it is significant that one of the persons quoted as agreeing with Coughlin was obviously influenced by the Times-Herald. Walter-Hagenhorst, a truck driver, was quoted as citing with approval a recent column by Helen Essary, Times-Herald writer.

"I read in Helen Essary's column the other day that people are arguing about the probable lineup for World War No. 3!" Hagenhorst was quoted as saying, "Why fight this one, if we're planning another."

GETS "WRONG" ANSWERS

The Times-Herald couldn't keep patriotic sentiments completely out of its Inquiring Photographer column. Clair F. Sheaffer, an electrician's helper, was quoted as saying: "We must win, regardless of cost, to save our way of life." And Percy E. Griffith, a rate clerk, said: "Most assuredly not! It is of paramount for the Allies to be victorious and to plan a peace that will bring safety and security."

But the loaded questions and the loaded answers added up to a pretty obvious attempt to put Coughlin's ideas before the thousands of Washingtonians who read the Times-Herald.

Here is certainly a pretty clear case of active teamwork between Charles E. Coughlin and the Washington - New York - Chicago newspaper axis.

SEN. HARRY S. TRUMAN

Truman Urges FDR Re-election

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UP).—Chairman Harry S. Truman, D., Mo., of the Senate War Investigating Committee, endorsing a fourth term for President Roosevelt, said tonight the nation is ready for its hardest test despite comparatively "insignificant" faults in the war program.

Truman's statement did not mention the committee, nor did it identify him as its chairman.

It voiced "complete confidence in our leadership, both civilian and military," and—in what was construed as an outright fourth-term endorsement—Truman said he was convinced that "this leadership will be continued" until final victory is achieved.

Truman said his purpose in issuing the statement was his "firm conviction that we are prepared and competently led for the trials that are ahead."

Asserting that great military undertakings are impending and that the people "must have supreme confidence in our leaders if we are to push to speedy victory," he called upon all citizens to support the government in the tasks ahead and said Mr. Roosevelt will need "prayerful understanding and vigorous support in the momentous decisions that are his."

"Because this is a political year," he said, "there may be some unthinking partisans who might seek to capitalize upon the inevitable reverses that many attend so big an undertaking."

"I think the country realizes that we have wise and experienced leadership," he said. "And I am further convinced that this leadership will be continued until the job at hand is completed. No one can divide us in this supreme effort. No patriot will attempt it."

Beltsy Captured, Tarnopol Ringed

LONDON, March 27 (UP).—The Red Army, smashing to the narrow Prut River border of Rumanian soil for the first time since the war started on the Eastern Front 1,009 days ago today.

The historic break-through was announced by Premier Joseph Stalin who proclaimed in a ringing Order of the Day that veteran troops of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's crack Second Ukrainian Army have reached "our state border."

To salute the smashing triumph which threw the shattered armies of Field Marshal Fritz Erich Von Mannstein back to the shadows of the Carpathian Mountains, Stalin ordered Moscow's guns to fire an unprecedented victory barrage—24 salvoes from 324 cannon.

REACH RUMANIA

Today was the first time the Soviets had reached a border across which the Germans and their Axis satellites opened the Eastern Front on June 22, 1941.

Stalin announced that during the drive to the Prut—which should offer no formidable barrier to an army that has crossed both the Bug and Dniester Rivers in a space of five days—the Second Army captured the Bessarabian rail junction of Beltsy, slashing another huge gap in the crumpling communication lines to thousands of Nazis facing entrapment in a 13,000 square mile salient bulging up from Odessa and Nikolaev.

The Order of the Day—42nd to announce a major Soviet triumph this year on fronts stretching from Leningrad to the Black Sea—said that the Soviets had lengthened their front over the Dniester River,

Ilya Ehrenburg, noted correspondent of the Soviet Army organ, Red Star, said in a front dispatch:

"The Red Army knows no frontiers but victory and it will go on to Berlin."

which was forced on a 31-mile front March 19th, to 108¾ miles and also swept 40 to 80 miles beyond to reach the Prut on a front of 52⅞ miles.

CAPTURE BELTSY

Beltsy, which was taken during that smash, is 250 miles north of Bucharest and 42 miles northeast of the great Rumanian rail junction of Jassy, controlling the last remaining German supply lines to southern Bessarabia and the Black Sea bulge area.

The daily Moscow war bulletin broadcast a little over an hour after Stalin's Order, revealed new disasters for the Nazis on the western side of the Ukrainian Front.

Moscow announced that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First Ukrainian Army had surrounded the German garrisons in the junction of Tarnopol and in Kamenets-Podolsk, 75 miles to the southeast near the north bank of the Dniester opposite Cernauti, capital of Bukovina and third largest city in Rumania.

Tarnopol, a town of 36,000, was surrounded when the First Army, which swept up more than 100 towns on its front, captured Zolotniki, 21 miles to the southwest and 67 miles southeast of Lvov, and Kozlov, eleven miles due west of Tarnopol.

A Soviet spearhead had cracked into Kamenets - Podolsk Saturday and other first Army units swept down and encircled the town today. still other first army forces, smashing against a 2,000 square miles German salient extending up from the Dniester east of Kamenets-Podolsk, shaved off some of the top of the bulge by capturing Mikhalpol, 47 miles northeast of Kamenets-Podolsk and Bar, 54 miles to the northeast.

On the eastern side of the front Soviet troops began hammering down into the Odessa bulge from Pervomaisk, 110 miles north of Odessa.

27 MILES FROM JASSY

The Moscow bulletin revealed that Marshal Konev's Army which reached the Prut River had smashed to within 27 miles north of Jassy by taking the town of Faleshty, 12 miles from the Bug and 15 miles southwest of Beltsy.

On the same front the Soviets captured Bolotina, 27 miles southwest of Beltsy, two miles from the

(Continued on Page 2)

MARSHAL IVAN S. KNOEV

Cherbourg, Calais Area Battered in 'Invasion' Raids

LONDON, March 26 (UP).—U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators, pacing a mighty pre-invasion aerial assault against the coast of northern Europe by 1,500 Allied warplanes, today heavily blasted the area of the great French port of Cherbourg and the bomb-scarred Pas De Calais region in concentrated attacks on Nazi defense installations.

Five heavy bombers and one fighter were missing from the operations. No enemy fighter opposition was encountered, a communique said tonight.

The daylong Allied aerial assault against the continental coast from Cherbourg to the Dutch ports followed powerful RAF night attacks on the French rail hub of Aulnoye, 18 miles southeast of Valenciennes, and on military targets in the Lyons area and western Germany.

Supported by deadly Thunderbolt fighters, the strong force of 500 to 750 big, four-engined bombers of the U. S. 8th Air Force flying their 20th mission of this month, rained hundreds of tons of high explosives and fire bombs of the Nazi "Atlantic Wall," fortifications and other military objectives.

The Cherbourg Peninsula, 74 miles from the British coast, was dotted with fires as American fliers left the area. No enemy aircraft attempted to halt the attacks and only moderate flak was encountered.

British Move on Key Burma Base

NEW DELHI, March 26 (UP).—Imperial forces have advanced 33 miles down the Hertz Valley to within 47 miles of Myitkyina, intensifying the Allied threat to the main Japanese rail and supply base in northern Burma, while outflanked British troops are battling repeated enemy attacks and road blocks inside India, it was officially announced today.

The spectacular advance southward from Sumprabum by Indian Gurkhas and Kachin tribesmen under Brig. Gen. John Bowerman, together with the increasing pressure of Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese-American forces down the Mogaung Valley to the west, suggested a major battle for Myitkyina may be imminent.

The swift surge of the Imperials through the difficult jungle country implied disorganization of enemy columns which for a month bitterly resisted the siege of Sumprabum, fall of which was announced last Tuesday.

Urge Hungarians To War on Nazis

Two leading Hungarian American organizations declared yesterday that in the face of Hitler's occupation last week Hungary could now regain her independence only by a war of liberation against Germany, in unity with the United Nations.

Signed by the noted actor, Bela Lugosi, president of the Hungarian American Democratic Council for Democracy, and James Lustig, New York CIO leader and president of the National Council of Hungarian American Trade Unionists, the appeal said that a fundamental change had now taken place in the relation between Hungary and Germany.

"Hitler is now warring against the Hungarian people. Now let the Hungarian people war against Nazism. It is now face to face with its ancient, inexorable enemy, the German."

Only such a struggle, said Mr. Lugosi and Mr. Lustif, could serve to re-establish the independence of Hungary. "It will not be an easy battle, but liberty is not obtained easily" said the appeal. Promising support of Hungarians in the American hemisphere for this battle.

HONOR NATIONAL HERO

The two Hungarian-American organizations which have just carried through a mobilization of their fellow-countrymen in honor of Louis Kossuth's war of liberation in March, 1848 proposed the following that:

1. Workers in the factories of Hungary stop producing for the Nazis; peasants withhold their grain, and public officials refuse to carry out their tasks.
2. Partisan armies be formed to attack the Nazis and sabotage their ammunition dumps and railway transport.
3. The State Guards, the Honveds, join the Hungarian partisans and fight shoulder to shoulder with them.
4. Hungarian partisans seek contact with the Yugoslav and other guerrilla armies as well as the approaching armies of the Allies, in particular the Red Army now at the Carpathians.

In conclusion, the two Hungarian-American leaders urged that "every organization, church, and institution must rally in support of quick victory for the Allies."

"All differences, organizational religious, political must be laid aside. Let the free democratic Hungarians immediately get together for consultation, and urgent action . . . to save Hungary from destruction," the appeal concluded.

Ehrenburg Writes a Letter to All Americans

(Ed. note: Following is the text of a letter by Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet war correspondent, scheduled for broadcast here last night at 10 P.M., March 26.)

When I address my American friends I am made to feel what distance means. I know they will all hear me, but I am not sure whether all of them will understand me.

Let me tell you a story about a friend of mine, Junior Lieutenant Minin. It was on the Bryansk front last fall. He was in charge of a railroad depot squad which was repairing telegraph and telephone lines on the Bryansk-Moscow railway. The Germans were bombing and strafing all the time and playing hell with the wires.

Before turning over a line a check had to be made to see if everything was okay. Minin, worn out by hard work and sleepless nights, with his hands and face and clothes plastered with mud, climbed the last telegraph pole. He plugged and called Moscow. Then he asked for his home number. His wife answered the phone.

'HELLO, NATASHA . . .'

You can picture her feelings: she hadn't heard from her husband for two-months. His children came running to the telephone, shouting excitedly "Papa's on the line!" On a table close by the telephone there stood a photograph of engineer Minin, an elegant youth, in civilian clothes, quite dandy. What a different picture of Minin who at that moment was clinging to the telephone pole with his his climbing irons, all covered with mud and sweat, and shouting: "Natasha, can you hear me? Natasha!"

Just then a German fighter appeared. It zoomed and dived and let go with its machine guns, and Minin's wife was asking: "It is quite safe where you are now?"

"Perfectly okay! The weather's fine, with lots of sunshine," he assured her.

What made me recall this scene? Well, when I address my American friends I feel like Minin. We have been fighting for nearly three years. It isn't enough to know that: you must have had to live through it to realize its meaning.

STONE, BLOOD AND HEART

American radio commentators often say that the names of cities taken by the Red Army are hard to pronounce. Yes, but they are harder to take!

On a map a city's a little circle. In communiques a city is only a word. But actually a city means machine gun nests, houses turned into forts, well masked mortars, tommy gunners on roof tops, mines concealed in cellars, just hell in fact. It means attacks and counter-attacks; it means heroism of the finest; it means youths dropping dead at the first house they reach; it means tears of mothers far away from the liberated city, somewhere in Siberia or the Caucasus.

Like the Americans, we were peaceable people. Our thoughts were of tractors, not of tanks, of storming Nature, not fortresses. We have become stern soldiers. Our girls have learned to lay wire under shell fire. Our children have learned to do their lessons with bombs dropping. Our old men have learned to be young again. Victory didn't drop from the skies. We won it by suffering.

They say we have paid heavily for victory. That's an ugly word. "Payment" is associated with money, but blood is not gold or bank notes. Blood is sacred. For our liberty and the liberty of the world we are sacrificing not a few days' life, but life itself.

When you hear that the Russians have liberated another city with a hard name, think how many Russians have died for that city. Maybe you would find the names of some of these Russians also hard to pronounce. But people's lives are very much the same under all constellations and in all latitudes: they grow up, play games, dream of happiness, fall in love, are jealous, fondle children, and work.

People have been created everywhere for happiness —John in Philadelphia and Boris in Leningrad. If the Russians day after day face death on the battlefied, it's because our people have a deep conscience, a big heart and great ideals.

LISTEN, AMERICA

I know that Americans often argue about what we Russians are fighting for: whether it's only for our country or for the triumph of liberty, whether it's only for ourselves or for human dignity. This is an idle dispute. If a country fights for its own advantage and its own profit, it's fighting for itself; but a nation which is fighting to defend its liberty is fighting for the liberty of the world.

When hungry wolves fall upon a village, the peasants go out to hunt them with guns. They do so to defend themselves and their children. But they are also defending other villages. Our victories in the Ukraine are a pledge of happiness for suffering Europe. Germans killed on the Dnieper will not fight Americans on the Tiber or Seine.

Our sacrifices are heavy, but we keep silent about them. I will say what signaller Minin said: "Everything is perfectly okay. The weather's fine, with lots of sunshine."

Indeed, it's already spring here. They are selling mimosa in Moscow. Yesterday a girl who was yearning for her sweetheart (he's at the front) asked me: "Do you think this will be the last spring of war?"

I answered, in jest, of course: "I don't know. Ask our distant friends, they can see better from afar."

GOP Manipulating Puerto Rico Strife

A gang of U. S. sugar monopolists and poll-tax Republicans are busily working up a campaign to discredit President Roosevelt in the eyes of Puerto Rican citizens.

The most direct form of smearing the President, notes the **Americas,** monthly bulletin of the Council for Pan-American Democracy, **is by directing fire against Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell, Roosevelt's appointee to Puerto Rico.**

Reviewing the reactionaries' role in Puerto Rico, the **Americas** declared:

Recent developments in Puerto Rico show the lengths to which the President's enemies are prepared to go in fighting the election campaign outside the borders of continental United States.

MAIN TARGET

Their main targets of the anti-Roosevelt coalition at preesnt are Tugwell, the General Confederation of Workers, and the Popular Democratic party, headed by Senor Luis Munoz Marin.

The Popular Democratic party was first established in 1939, in preparation for the 1940 elections. It won a smashing victory in its first test, securing a majority of one vote in the Puerto Rican Senate while in the House it fell only two votes short of a majority. This was the New Deal party of Puerto Rico, organized to bring to the Island some of the basic and social legislation which had saved the U. S. from economic chaos.

Tugwell supported and signed these measures, a fact which has won him the friendship of the Puerto Rican people and the support of the Popular Democratic party—and the enmity of the Island and continental opposition.

Just a few weeks ago, in preparation for the 1944 elections, Puerto Rico held its primaries, in which the new voters registered their party choice. The Popular Democratic party polled 190,000 votes, as against 85,000 for all the minority candidates combined. The returns left no doubt as to the outcome of the 1944 elections. At the same time they represented a vote of confidence in Tugwell and an endorsement of the pro-war, pro-Roosevelt, and anti-falangist stand of Munoz Marin and his party.

LABOR MOVEMENT

The General Confederation of Workers, first organized in 1940, has been a reservoir of strength for the Popular Democrats. It now has 215,000 members—a majority of the Island's trade unionists—and has collective bargaining agreements in the transport, liquor, construction and other main industries and will soon prove its claim that it is entitled to represent all the sugar workers of the Island.

The sugar interests, the Free Federation, the Union Republican, Liberal and Socialist parties who make up the Coalition, and the Sugar Producers Association have worked together as a team to reverse the trend toward a Popuar victory in November. They have found able and determined allies among the anti-Roosevelt forces in our own Congress.

The scene of their maneuvers shifts from Washington to San Juan and back again, and within the past month or so they have produced the following results:

1. Strengthened their position in the Puerto Rican House of Representatives by placing Rodriquez Pacheco, a Coalitionist, in the Speaker's Chair. Pacheco, who cast the deciding vote for Pacheco, was until Pearl Harbor the commercial representative of the Japanese house of Yu Sen Kaisha. He has also been an admirer of General Franco and is said to have close ties with the Spanish Falange.
2. With Pacheco presiding, the House passed a resolution calling for the removal of Governor Tugwell. The same resolution was introduced in the Senate, where it was defeated by one vote—the regular majority of the Popular Democrats.
3. Hearing rooms of the Insular Affairs Committee of our Congress have become forums of the sugar interests, the falagnists, the big andowners, and all the Puerto Rican enemies of Tugwell and Munoz Marin. For example, last week the Bell Committee of the House heard that Tugwell and the Popular Democrats were preparing to waste huge sums in the Island, and that Tugwell was mainly responsible for the organization of the OGT, which was "dominated by the Popular Democratic party."

The witnesses were Jose A. Balserio, a Union Republican Senator and heir to a large sugar fortune; Adolfo Garcia Veve, also a Senator and attorney for the big Fajardo Sugar Company; and Antonio Reyes Delgado, a Socialist and confrere of Resident Commissioner Bolivar Pagan.

4. Finally, all of these groups working together with the Free Federation and the Sugar Producers Association have done everything possible to provoke a general sugar strike during the current grinding season (which ends in May) and so throw the Island into chaos and discredit the OGT. Tugwell, and the Popular Democrats. Their efforts have been frustated by the able leadership of the OGT, which finally secured the promise of federal and insular government intervention. According to a late dispatch, not confirmed, the Sugar Producers Association has countered with the threat of a lock-out.

Hour of Action Is Nearing—Churchill

(Continued from Page 1)

prevail in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria."

Noting "improvements of the Allied cause" in satellite states of Europe, Churchill said that the advance of the Red Army had been the main reason for Adolf Hitler's approaching downfall in those regions.

Turning to the Pacific, Churchill said that the war against Japan was being waged in vast preponderance by the United States Navy and that Britain had accepted America's lead in the Pacific as the United States had accepted Britain's in the Mediterranean.

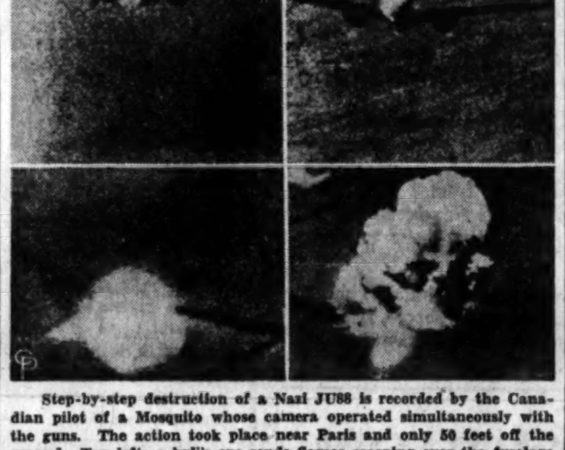
"The debt that the British Empire owed to the United States is one that will never be forgotten by this country or wherever the Union Jack is flown," Churchill said.

"What fools the Japanese ruling caste were to bring against themselves the mighty latent war energies of the great republic!" he said.

"We will go through to the bitter end," he said.

He said he trusted his listeners sensed the relative size and urgency of "various things" now going on. There were, he said, as anybody could see, quite a lot of things going on.

Mosquito's Deadly 'Bite'



Step-by-step destruction of a Nazi JU88 is recorded by the Canadian pilot of a Mosquito whose camera operated simultaneously with the guns. The action took place near Paris and only 50 feet off the ground. Top left: a bull's-eye sends flames creeping over the fuselage (top right). The Nazi plane, out of control, hits the ground (lower left) and in a few seconds it disappears (right) behind a cloud of smoke and flame.

Schuman Backs USSR Stand on Italy, Poles

Frederick L. Schuman, noted American historian, decried yesterday the fuss over the Soviet exchange of diplomatic representatives with Marshal Badoglio's Italian government, at the same time refuting those who charge that the USSR has been "unilateral" in its policies toward Poland.

In a letter to the Sunday Times, Schuman took the position that the armistice concluded with the Italian government on Sept. 3, and the recognition of Badoglio's co-beligerency on Oct. 13 was in fact a recognition of Marshal Badoglio at that time.

"Moscow, having no means of altering this decision and having no military officials in Italy to maintain contact with the Government designated as 'legitimate' by the Washington and London has decided to exchange diplomats with the regime which its Allies insist on supporting. Such a decision implies no endorsement whatever. . . ." Schuman declared.

The historian, a Woodrow Wilson professor of government at Williams College, took issue also with those who say that the Soviet Union acted in contrary to the wish of or desire of its Allies.

Schuman also criticized sharply the recent statement of several "Freedom House" leaders, together with Major George Fielding Eliot, Raymond Leslie Buell and others protesting the alleged unilateral action of the Soviet Union with regard to Poland.

He pointed out that the western Ukraine and western Byelorussia are inhabited largely by non-Poles, and that both Britain and the United States were opposed to the Polish violation of the Curzon line frontier in 1920. He cited Churchill's statement of Feb. 22 supporting the Soviet position as "reasonable and just."

"In short, no unilateral settlement is involved or has ever been proposed by Moscow." Schuman writes. **"The suggested bases of negotiations put forth by Moscow and rejected by the Polish government-in-exile rest upon an Anglo-American judgment of 1919 and at present have the express support of the British government and the tacit assent of the United States."**

"The unity of the United Nations," Schuman concludes, **"requires scrupulous respect for truth at all times and on all occasions. Misrepresentation of Soviet diplomacy, whether flowing from ignorance or prejudice, can have no result save to promote suspicion, confuse American opinion, and foster attitudes and policies which bode ill for the future of peace and world order."**

Red Army Now Reaches Rumania

(Continued from Page 1)

Prut and 38 miles east of the Bucharest - Cernauti - Lvov trunk railroad over which the Nazis move a considerable portion of the oil from the Ploesti fields above Bucharest.

Stalin revealed that ten generals and four colonels were commanding the forces at the Prut under Marshal Konev. Indicating that a mighty drive was in progress Stalin revealed that the chief of the Soviets armored forces—Tank Marshal Pavel Alexeyevich Rotmistrov—was commanding Red Army tanks and other armor on the Prut front.

DRIVE 1,000 MILES

The smash to the Prut climaxed a Soviet drive which had hurled the Germans back 1,000 miles from their deepest penetration in February, 1943. It also meant that Gen. Konev's men had traveled 440 miles since taking Kharkov last Aug. 23.

Driving before them the beaten remnants of some of the mighty armies Hitler had confidently expected would capture Moscow six weeks after the invasion of Russia, Konev's forces had hurled the Nazis back 160 miles in the 23 days since the mighty Soviet Ukrainian offensive began.

During the high point of their invasion the Germans held about 700,00 square miles of the USSR and 67 big cities with populations of more than 50,000. Now they have left about 15,000 square miles and eleven cities. Since July 12, when the mighty Soviet summer push began and then merged into a winter drive, the Soviets have liberated such points as Orel, Kharkov, Bryansk, Smolensk, Kiev, Gomel, Krivoi Rog, Kherson and completely lifted the siege of Leningrad.

Moscow said the Soviet superiority was so tremendous that Soviet tanks and trucks were moving at night with their headlights blazing, confident the Red Air Force would cut down any German bombers which might seek to attack.

Partisans Drive For Bosnia Rails

LONDON, March 26 (UP).—Yugoslav Partisans have fought two crack Nazi divisions "to a standstill" in the sixth German offensive this year and now have taken the counter-offensive in the struggle for Bosnia's communications, reports from Marshal Joseph (Tito) Brozovich's headquarters said today.

Field Marshal Baron Maximilian von Weichs, German Balkan commander, was reported rushing reinforcements to his 100th Infantry Division and 13th Alpine Division, stalled in the attack aaginst liberated territory begun March 10.

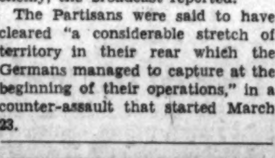
A Free Yugoslav Radio broadcast noted today that **"those who control Bosnia virtually control all of the most important strategic points and lines of communication in Yugoslavia."**

More than 1,000 German officers and men were left dead on the battleground during the first 10 days of fighting, the Partisan Radio said.

In one of the rare Partisan announcements of Yugoslav casualties, the broadcast said Tito's forces "suffered considerable losses" in eastern Bosnia, due to the fact that "the enemy is well supplied with heavy automatic arms."

Tito, outnumbered in men and armored equipment, fought a delaying action from Bijeljina and retreated to Koraj where Partisan forces attacked, throwing back the enemy, the broadcast reported.

The Partisans were said to have cleared "a considerable stretch of territory in their rear which the Germans managed to capture at the beginning of their operations," in a counter-assault that started March 23.



From Orel to Rumania; Dates in Soviet Drive

(By United Press)

Highlights of the Soviet military drive, one of the greatest in military history, which has carried 460 miles from Belgorod, north of Kharkov, to the Prut River on the Rumanian frontier, since July 12, 1943:

July 12—Soviets take initiative around Orel, opening offensive, after crushing the German summer drive.

Aug. 5—Take Orel and Belgorod.

Aug. 21—Moscow reports more than 1,000,000 Germans killed or wounded since July 5.

Aug. 23—Take Kharkov.

Aug. 30—Take Taganrog.

Sept. 7 — Moscow announced 1,538,600 German casualties since July 5.

Sept. 8—Take Stalino, freeing Donets Basin.

Sept. 25—Take Smolensk, enter suburbs of Kiev on the east bank of the Dnieper.

Sept. 26—Reach Dnieper on a 250-mile line, enter White Russia.

Oct. 7 — Capture Neval, clear Germans from Taman Peninsula.

Nov. 1—Break into Perekop Isthmus, take Perekop.

Nov. 6—Take Kiev, land on Kerch Peninsula.

Nov. 26—Take Gomel, held by Germans since Aug. 1, 1941.

Dec. 13—Start winter offensive in Vitebsk-Nevel area.

Jan. 6 — Drive into Western Ukraine.

Feb. 2—Cross into Estonia.

Feb. 8—Capture Nikopol.

Feb. 19—Soviets announce 55,000 Germans, including 8th Army commander Gen. Wilhelm Stemmerman killed Feb. 3-18.

Feb. 22 — Stalin announces capture of Krivoi Rog, reveals three-fourths USSR been freed.

March 4—Open new Ukraine offensive.

March 13—Capture Kherson.

March 15—Cross Bug River.

March 19—Cross Dniester on 31-mile front.

March 26—Reach Rumanian border and throw first Germans out of Soviet Union, since Russian-German war began.

Jewish Leaders Hit Terror Groups

JERUSALEM, March 26 (UP).—With at least seven dead and 10 injured as the result of Thursday's outbreaks by Jewish terrorist groups, the official Jewish agency for Palestine today accused the Sternists of committing crimes which were "unwittingly or maliciously helping the enemies of the Jewish people."

The Sternists are followers of the late Abraham Stern, killed in February, 1942, and who believed in violence to further the Zionist cause.

At the same time, the Palestine Post said in an editorial that "no Jew in his senses in all Palestine or abroad will but regard these actions as wickedness and lunacy," and added that "any deflection of energy from the war effort amounts to nothing less than treason and tarnishes the honor of more than 30,000 Jews with the army."

All was quiet in Palestine today as arrests of suspects continued.

Even children were being searched for concealed weapons on all approaches to Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa and Tel Aviv.

British authorities were in constant conference, and tension grew with imposition of a rigid curfew.

Nazis Press Allies In Cassino Battle

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, March 26 (UP).—Following up fierce counterattacks which have recaptured one fourth of Cassino, the German High Command today poured substantial reinforcements into the Baron's palace, less than 1,000 yards from the Allied-held Cassino railway station to the south, Front dispatches disclosed.

With the Nazis already holding six strategic strong points ringing the city to the south and west the heightened enemy activity at the Baron's Palace loomed as a possible prelude to renewed attacks against the rail station.

The crumbled station buildings, taken in fierce hand-to-hand fighting by New Zealand troops on the fourth day of the current battle, represent the one major strong point still held by the Allies against the powerful German surge back into town which has swept up six of the seven keys to Cassino.

On the lower Garigliano, meanwhile, where the Fifth Army front is anchored against the Tyrrhenian shores, both British and German troops sent out scouts in mounting patrol activity to obtain information on enemy strength. Enemy artillery roared into action against several British strong points, including Cerasola and the bridge at Minturno.

Boston bombers, carrying on the aerial campaign against German land supply routes, smashed railway facilities at Matelica and Castel-Raimondo, 40 miles southwest of Ancona, while hard-hitting Marauders with Spitfire escort blasted a railway bridge at Rignano, 10 miles west of Florence, and struck at German sea supply with a raid on Leghorn yesterday.

ALP VOTERS: To vote for the unity candidates for state committee on Primary Day Tuesday, mark a cross in the circle above the top list if you live in the Bronx, Queens or Richmond; and above the bottom list if you live in Manhattan or Brooklyn.

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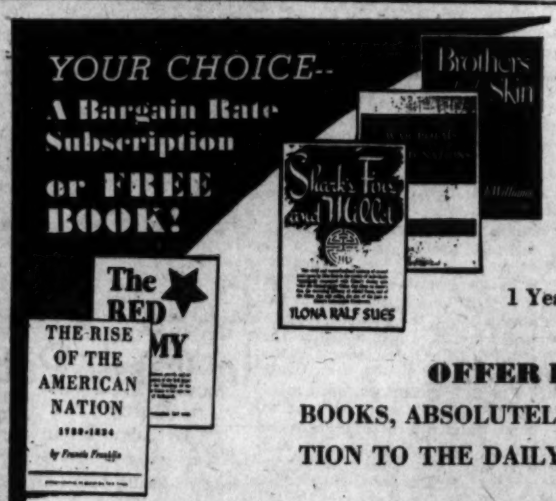

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Bare Plot to Discredit Sedition Trial

Fascists to Issue New 'Protocols' When Trial Opens

By Walter Lowenfels
(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 26.—While Lawrence Dennis, Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, Joe McWilliams, and other native Nazis await trial for sedition, a conspiracy to use their trial as a torpedo against the war and the Administration has been uncovered by the Daily Worker.

The conspiracy is based on photostats of material gotten up to show that the 30 indicted seditionists are innocent victims of a "Jewish Communist plot."

The photostats include names such as Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson, the Anti-Defamation League, and other anti-fascists, including some Communists.

The conspirators plan to use this material as a smoke screen to save big shot fascists behind the scenes from prosecution.

The duPonts, Fords, Pews, and others notorious for their financing of Hitlerite movements are not personally giving their names to the conspiracy.

Neither is Martin Dies.

KAMP AT IT AGAIN

The ball is being carried by Joseph Kamp, fascist propagandist of many years standing. Kamp heads the Constitutional Educational League at 342 Madison Ave., N. Y., one of the subversive outfits originally named in the sedition indictments.

Kamp has prepared a book of over 200 pages which might well be called his own version of the "Protocols of Zion."

About 100 pages are photostats of what Kamp calls "confidential material." He claims his secret agents got it from files of the Anti-Nazi League, the Anti - Defamation League, and other Jewish and non-Jewish groups.

Included in the photostats are inter-office memos, and correspondence among anti-fascists concerning fascist activities.

The Kamp "Protocols" aim to show that the forthcoming trial of the 30 Nazi agents is a persecution of Christian patriots by the government engineered by "Jewish Communists," and based on material supplied by them.

HOPE TO DISCREDIT TRIAL

Publication is planned around the time of the trials. As is well known the original Protocols of Zion were forged by the Czarist police. It is not surprising, therefore, that Kamp is finding it difficult to get anyone to print the photostats which he has prepared.

Meanwhile, our exposure of the Kamp "Protocols" clarifies some of the recent attacks by Martin Dies on radio commentators. Kamp was in constant touch with and frequently visited Martin Dies, according to Under Cover, (page 507).

In Congress, on March 16, Martin Dies admitted that he had corresponded with Kamp, but claimed he had refused to open his files to him.

Dies, however, did not admit that he had access to Kamp's files, or had seen the Kamp "Protocols."

Clare (March on Washington) Hoffman, personally checked on Kamp's manuscripts before publication, according to The Hour, of Feb. 22, 1943. This news letter also confirmed that Kamp was a frequent visitor of Rep. Dies.

Among Kamp's previous fascist publications is a booklet entitled "Native Nazi Purge Plot—The Conspiracy Against Congress." It was published in 1942, immediately after the first sedition indictments.

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Two Bronx Clubs Vie for Special Cup

Nan Halperin, chairman of the Mosholu-Norwood Club in the Bronx, tells Arthur Miller and Bob Alpert, chairman and executive secretary of the Cretona Victory Club, also in the Bronx, that they'll have to do some fast recruiting of new Communist Party members. "After all," Nan says, "if you want to win the 1944 Victory Cup, you'll have to beat us. That's our challenge to you." —Daily Worker Photo

Text of Agreement Between AFL Bldg. Trades and City CIO

Following is the text of agreement between Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, AFL and Greater New York Industrial Union Council CIO:

The American working people, through unity of purpose and a zealous patriotism to our nation, have performed a miracle of production which is enabling our fighting forces and those of our allies to drive the fascist aggressors from conquered soils of free nations in Europe and Asia. Soon the United Nations armies will open an offensive which shall forever crush and destroy Hitler, Hirohito and their hordes. That offensive requires, now, even greater effort and greater unity, not only on the battlefronts, but also on the home front.

Organized labor in America, AFL and CIO, nationally and locally, has many times demonstrated its ability to work together in the cause of our nation's war effort, as well as in advancing the cause of a decent way of life for workers and all the people of America. Representatives of the AFL and CIO have served together and will continue to work together in regard to such matters as total war mobilization, economic stabilization, manpower, anti-labor legislation, and other economic and legislative problems to help bring speedy victory for our nation.

Organized labor must not permit any issue of rivalry or competition to interfere with fulfillment of its new and greater obligations to our nation and its people at war. Such issues can best be resolved by organized labor itself—through voluntary means.

Accordingly, the representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, AFL, and the representatives of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, by authority of and in behalf of the local affiliates of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliated with these central federated bodies, have agreed upon the establishment of the JOINT AFL-CIO COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS whose function and obligation shall be through voluntary means and procedures to resolve any disputes or disagreements which may be placed before this Committee by any of the affiliates herein represented.

THE JOINT AFL-CIO COMMITTEE shall consist of five representatives from the Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL, and five representatives from the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO.

It is expressly understood that the JOINT AFL - CIO COMMITTEE does not have, nor shall it assume, any authority to determine or define the jurisdiction of any union.

The COMMITTEE shall undertake to resolve through mediation and other voluntary means and procedures only those disputes, disagreements or other problems which are voluntarily submitted for its action.

The COMMITTEE shall, with the approval and aid of its parent organizations, use its moral influence to resolve any problems placed before it.

The COMMITTEE shall, as its first act, notify through its parent organizations all local affiliates of the AFL and the CIO herein represented of its establishment and existence of its procedures, and of its readiness to serve such of these unions that choose to avail themselves of its good offices.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this AGREEMENT by their duly authorized officers and representatives.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1944.

FOR THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF GREAER NEW YORK AFL:
Howard McSpedon, President.
John Brennan, Sec.-Treasurer.
Martin T. Lacey, Executive Sec.
Edward Carlough.
Tim Spillane.

FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL, CIO:
Joseph Curran, President.
Ernest J. Rudloff, Vice-President.
Saul Mills, Sec.-Treasurer.
Pete Mosele.
James McLeish.

WITNESSED BY:
F. H. LaGuardia, Mayor
City of New York.

Rationing Dates

March 26 to April 2

PROCESSED FOODS—Only blue stamps and blue tokens can now be used in buying processed foods. Blue tokens are used as change. Blue stamps A8 B8, C8 D8 and E8 in War Book Four are good through May 20. Each blue stamp is worth 10 points.

MEATS AND FATS—Only red stamps and red tokens can now be used in buying meats and fats. Red tokens are used as change. Red stamps A8, B8, C8 D8, E8 and F8 in War Book Four are good through May 20.

SUGAR—Stamp 30 in War Book Foru, good for five pounds, became valid on Jan. 16, and will expire midnight, Friday, March 31. Sugar Stamp 40 is good for 5 pounds for home canning only and will be good through Feb. 28, 1945.

SHOES—Stamp 18 in War Book One is good for one pair of shoes and will expire April 30. Airplane stamp 1 in War Book Three is also good for one pair of shoes and no expiration date has been set.

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ALP Unity Canvass Gets Queens 'OK'

Queens is a big place, hard to get around, but canvassers for a United American Labor Party are getting around it.

Sunday, for example, 300 of them were on the march, visiting enrolled ALP voters, getting their signatures for a Roosevelt 4th term, hearing them say that Roosevelt is the A-1 leader for victory.

There are 12,000 enrolled ALP voters in Queens. In previous elections they proved they were for unity by voting for candidates who worked together, who didn't take time off from the main issues to fight about so-called "Communists."

"All of a sudden," the canvassers for a United Labor Party pointed out, "some of these fellows started to call their teammates 'Communists.' It sounds phony and the voters know it."

The business of unity and getting ahead with the main issues is what the voters want, the canvassers said.

Proof is the report from Jackson Heights, a typical area. In the 30 districts covered, 304 voters wanted unity and only 30 were against it. Plenty of voters are closing doors smack in the faces of the Dubinsky controlled opposition. It's the same in Flushing.

"Voters are going for unity like hot cakes," said a Flushing canvasser."

There's real trade union participation in the Queens unity campaign, just as there is in other boroughs. Trade union members working for the unity slate come from the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Shop Workers of America, the Transport Workers Union, United Office and Professional Workers, Furriers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and others. This goes for the candidates too.

The anti-unity group is represented chiefly by middle class and professional people, with a trade union representation coming chiefly from the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Dubinsky-controlled union.

March 28th will give the verdict in Queens, just as it will in other boroughs. All signs, the canvassers and voters said, point to Roosevelt, unity and victory.

B'klyn 'Draft-FDR' Meeting Wednesday

To give impetus to a borough-wide campaign for our quarter-million Draft Roosevelt signatures The Win the War Committee to Draft Roosevelt will hold a mass rally Wednesday, March 29, 8:15 P.M. at the Aperion Manor, 813 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Speakers at the rally will be Johannes Steel, news commentator; Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.; John T. McManus, movie editor of PM, and chairman of N. Y. Newspaper Guild, CIO; Howard Fast, author, and Lydia Altschuler, vice-president, New York City Consumer Council.

Lehman in Cairo, Will Discuss Balkan Relief

CAIRO, March 26 (UP).—Herbert H. Lehman, chairman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and former Governor of New York, has arrived by plane from Algiers, it was officially announced today.

Maine Democrats Back FDR for Fourth Term

LEWISTON, Me., March 26.—Maine Democrats in their state convention which closed here Friday approved unanimously of a resolution instructing their delegates to vote for the renomination of President Roosevelt at the Democratic national convention. Keynote of the convention was full support to the principals and policies of the Roosevelt administration. It endorsed the Administration's foreign policy, and approved the Allied conferences at Moscow and Teheran. It called for a federal ballot for service men and was particularly sharp in its condemnation of those congressmen who have opposed such legislation. The convention was marked by the increased representation and activity of organized labor, brought about largely by the work of Labor's Political Action Committee.

This committee is made up of members of CIO unions and Railroad Brotherhoods. Largely through its effort, thirty-one trade unionists, exclusive of AFL, were delegates to the convention. The number of AFL members present is not known.

ALP Primary Is Most Critical Yet

(Continued from Page 1)

in the make-up of Dubinsky slates. That, he said, is the issue in the primary campaign.

At an enthusiastic Brooklyn rally of the United Committee held in Livingston Manor, Jacob Potofsky, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, said that campaign issues are: first, reelection of President Roosevelt; second, unity of all elements of the ALP; and third, genuine party democracy.

Potofsky challenged the Dubinsky group to show any trade union support aside from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, controlled by Dubinsky, and the millinery workers union, led by Alex Rose, ALP state secretary.

DISCIPLE OF DIES

Louis Hollander, president of the state CIO, in his address to the Brooklyn meeting, referred to Rose as a "disciple of Congressman Dies who sees nothing but Communist ghosts." Once Rose is retired in the primaries, Hollander said, he will be able to qualify as "technical adviser" for Dies.

Others who spoke at the rally were Saul Mills, City CIO secretary, Max Torchin, Kings County ALP secretary.

The sole issue raised in the campaign by the Dubinsky Old Guard leaders has been that of "Communism." They have attempted to picture the fight as one between Communists and liberals, designating virtually half of the CIO membership, a large section of the AFL and many liberals as "Communists." Observers have remarked that there is a rather startling similarity between the Dubinsky charge that if the United Committee wins it will be a victory for "Browder" and Hitler's recent speeches in which he has been shouting that a United Nations victory will really be a victory for Stalin.

United Committee leaders believe that results of the primaries will have considerable effect on the national elections. They are devoted to the reelection of President Roosevelt and have been distributing hundreds of thousands of postcards which pledge Fourth Term support to FDR.

PARTIAL TO DEWEY

They insist that the statements of support for the President made by the Dubinsky group are insincere. They claim that Dubinsky is not unfriendly to Dewey.

Evidence of this is seen in the complete failure of the state leadership of the ALP, under Dubinsky's domination, to give any attention to the State Legislature during the recent session. Dewey's national candidacy focused attention on the legislative session as a major event in preparation for 1944 elections. It is felt that the apparent apathy shown by state leaders toward the session would also be reflected in the presidential struggle should Dewey oppose the President.

Since the President will have a tough, uphill fight in New York State, the ALP will have to exert more strength this year than it has in the past on his behalf and the Dubinsky group is incapable of rallying that extra strength.

It is also believed that a crushing defeat for the Dubinsky group will also result in a setback for those who follow his red-baiting, divisive policies against the National CIO Political Committee elsewhere in the nation.

The Old Guard group has openly declared that it will bolt the party if defeated in tomorrow's primaries. United Committee spokesmen have therefore stressed the necessity for an overwhelming victory at the polls so as to demonstrate that the Old Guard bolt is no great loss. They are confident that such an overwhelming victory will be won if the enrolled voters are actually gotten to the polls.

High Court Decision Due

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UP).—Long-awaited decisions in one or more important cases of war-time litigation may be forthcoming tomorrow when the Supreme Court reconvenes after a two-weeks' recess.

Among the question which may be decided tomorrow are tests of the Administration's price and rent stabilization programs and the federal government's anti-trust suit against 196 fire insurance companies.

Out of almost 900 appeals submitted since the present term opened last October, 45 cases have been heard in oral argument and are on the docket awaiting final disposition.

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Bob Thompson, War Hero, Backs Legion Vet Program

By Louise Mitchell

The American Legion bill now before Congress is a "sound constructive measure deserving labor and general support," Bob Thompson, hero of the present war and the Lincoln Brigade, said yesterday.

Confined to his home in Sunnyside due to physical disability, Thompson, who received the Distinguished Service Cross and Order of the Purple Heart, lauded the leading veterans' organization for proposing "such sound forward looking legislation" to serve the needs of demobilized men.

"It is my personal opinion that the vast majority of the servicemen would rather have a comprehensive program providing for retraining, rehabilitation, loans and general well-being after the war, as outlined in the Legion bill, than a program which settles with a lump sum of money but neglects all other needs of ex-servicemen," he pointed out.

BACKS LONG-RANGE AID

Provisions of the Legion bill meet not only immediate vet needs but offer a "long-range solution of problems which will arise with mass demobilization," Thompson asserted.

"Take for example," he explained, "one of the big difficulties disabled vets face after discharge. In instance after instance, there has been a lapse of many months before pension claims are adjudicated causing severe hardship to veterans and their families. The Legion bill makes mandatory that no vet shall be discharged until pensions claims are settled."

The bill also makes possible "along really adequate lines" continued education of soldiers upon their return to civilian life. Provisions for loans to small businessmen and farmers "to enable them to get started again" are included. Centralization of facilities for re-employment of ex-servicemen providing for 52 weeks of unemployment insurance ranging from $15 to $25 a week is outlined in the measure.

"It is evident that the bill in a comprehensive way attempts and does meet the needs of discharged men whether they be medical, educational or financial."

CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURE

The Legion measure, the disabled veteran said, beyond question of doubt shows the responsibility our government is ready to assume and is assuming for the men who are making victory possible.

This bill, already passed unanimously by the Senate, is in sharp contrast to a number of bills in Congress which have received the backing in many cases of defeatists, which would give veterans' problems after a lump sum had been paid.

Veterans now getting mustering out pay, want next a broad constructive program which will solve other needs, Thompson said.

"The American Legion, is the leading veterans' organization in the country not only because of its large membership but because it enjoys the greatest prestige both at home and among men in the forces."

"The Legion's action at this time in putting forward the outstanding piece of legislation in veterans' behalf markedly demonstrates the progressive currents within the Legion, which for some time past have been bringing the organization forward as a constructive, win-the-war, and patriotic force in the country," he said.

The Legion is acting through this legislation to bring the fruits of victory to veterans in the post-war world, Thompson explained.

"There is no doubt that this development as far as the Legion is concerned will have a great effect on the attitude of the labor movement and undoubtedly lay firm ground for fruitful cooperation between labor and veterans."

Veterans are not anxious, he said, to set up other veterans organizations. The feeling among them has been that more unity is needed among the existing organizations and that greater unity behind constructive legislation which meets their needs effectively is needed.

Points for Spiced Foods Begin in June

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UP).—Those whose tastes run to pickled, spiced and brandied fruits will have to hand over points for them again beginning in June, the Office of Price Administration announced tonight.

Those items were removed from rationing last December because they deteriorate rapidly and much of the stock had been held over from 1942. Practically all the old supply has now been moved, however.

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Here's the Story CIO Steel Will Tell WLB This Week

In a hearing room in Washington this week, industry, public and labor members of the National War Labor Board will weigh the case of the CIO United Steelworkers of America for upward revision of the Little Steel formula.

This is no ordinary case. Its issues far transcend the walls of the hall in the capital where testimony will be taken, and stretch into every corner of the country where men and women produce for victory.

At issue is labor's fight for upward revision of the Little Steel formula, which restricts general wage increases to 15 per cent above January, 1941, levels. That restriction was imposed as part of the nation's price stabilization program. The 15 per cent was allowed to cover living cost rises, which then were to be halted and a ratio established. The government policy in effect was, after 15 per cent, "still water, no more moving" as they say in the children's game. Living costs and wages were to generally be fixed at a ratio and stay there.

The story that the WLB will hear in the steel case is that that ratio didn't stay fixed.

LABOR TESTIMONY

The testimony, and labor's experiences on a national scale bear it out, will show that prices went up, and profits went up, while the Little Steel formula kept a ceiling on wages. This contradiction, which already places heavy strains on those producing for the war, takes on even greater importance when a whole battery of new attacks on price control, now pending in Congress, are considered.

What are the facts on living costs?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics furnishes the figures on which those who want to keep the 15 per cent ceiling rest their case. BLS admits that costs have risen. Its own statistics show a rise of 23.4 per cent, already well over the 15 per cent.

But a comprehensive study presented jointly by George Meany, AFL general secretary, and R. J. Thomas, national CIO vice-president, refutes those figures. The actual rise from January, 1941, to December, 1943, says their joint report, was 43.5 per cent.

Considered by commodity groupings, the labor report's findings are even more striking:

Commodity	Rise
Food	74.2
Clothing	72.2
Rent	15.0
House Furnishing	62.0
Miscellaneous	15.9

BLS STATISTICS

Labor challenged the BLS statistics as invalid on a whole score of counts. Concentration on certain food items put their figures out of kilter, as did failure to take into account disappearance of cheaper consumption items and quality deterioration, labor said.

Some may think this duel over statistics is partisan on both sides. But Wall Street circles validate the CIO and AFL side of the story. Poor's Investment Advisory Service, guide for big business, said on Feb. 5:

"We have frequently expressed the opinion that cost of living indexes failed to reflect changes accurately and our reasons have been substantially those cited by the unions. We are not prepared to say that the BLS figures are off by 20 percentage points, but there is no doubt that they grossly understate the rise which has occurred."

Albert M. Dennis, CBS radio commentator, discussed the same question over the radio recently. He said:

"It (BLS) is not, admittedly, a measure of the standards of living," he said. "It does not consider changes in income levels; it does consider the vastly higher taxes, open and hidden, that wage earners simply must pay in order to live; nor does it consider many other features which definitely enter into the actual cost of living.

"Since the index referred to is, admittedly NOT an accurate index of the cost of living of wage-earning families, but merely a record of national average changes in certain prices, why not quit kidding the public by calling it a 'cost of living' index?

"Why not call it just what it is; then perhaps use it as a basis for developing a really accurate cost-of-living index?"

Campbell Rally Vows To 'Keep It Pouring'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CAMDEN, N. J., March 26.—Soup of the evening, beautiful soup, will be the theme song of our boys on all fighting fronts, if CIO Campbell Soup Co. workers have their way.

At a labor management rally, 5,000 of them vowed in effect to keep it pouring.

They're going to "back the invasion with food production," they pledged at ceremonies at a flag-bedecked warehouse where the War Food Administration presented workers and industry with the A-Award, equivalent of the army-navy E for excellence given to other types of war plants.

Campbell is the first large food producing plant in the South Jersey area to receive this award and the biggest anywhere in the country to get it.

Workers belong to United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America (UCAPAWA) and Anthony Valentino, president, was a main speaker at the ceremonies, along with Brig. Gen. Carl A. Hardigg of the Office of the Quartermaster General and Arthur Carl A. Hardigg of the Office of the Quartermaster General and Arthur C. Dorrance, Campbell president.

Hardigg congratulated the plant on its output. More will be needed as there will be twice as many men overseas at the end of this year as there were at the end of '43, he said. The army must supply some 40,000,000 pounds of food a day, much of it canned, he explained.

Valentino praised shop stewards particularly for the Campbell record. Because of their leadership, 12,000 workers stayed on the job as much as 60 and 70 hours a week during the seven-week peak tomato pack season, he said.

Other speakers included Camden Mayor George E. Brunner and Del Sharbutt, master of ceremonies. Lieut. John A. McGlinn, a survivor of the Hornet and a former Campbell employe, presented A-award pins to the workers.

A Union Adds Its Gift to Red Cross Drive

CIO Shoe Workers swell contributions to the Red Cross. Isidore Rosenberg, manager of Joint Council 13 and president of Local 65 of the United Shoe Workers, stands by as Rocco Franceschini, union secretary-treasurer, gives a check for $10,000 to Andrew Geller, leading shoe manufacturer. Ceremonies were held at March 15.

Take Two More Admiralty Isles

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Monday, March 27 (UP). — American troops have occupied two other small islands in the Admiralty Island group without meeting enemy opposition, Gen. Doublas MacArthur's communique announced today.

The new Admiralty landing were carried out Friday, the communique said.

Formosans Strike Against Tokio

KUNMING, China, March 26 (UP).—The Kunming press today reported strikes and riots among mineworkers in Formosa, a vital link in the lifeline of the Japanese empire and the logical stepping stone for an American naval drive on the China coast.

How Dubinsky Pulled ILG Election Strings

By Esther Cantor

(Second in a series of 3 articles)

The whole campaign in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union was conducted and planned to affect the outcome in the American Labor Party primaries and to wield political power. They were ready to utilize the most diverse machinations, never before recorded in the long history of struggle in the union.

In full control of the union's machinery, the Dubinsky administration is unhampered by the union's constitution, which bans all organized activities and groups except for three months prior to elections. This time, the General Executive Board pushed the elections forward a month so that on the whole there was only a two-month election period and in some instances only five and six weeks, as in locals 22 and 89, seriously hampering the rank and file.

Pressed by lack of time, the rank and file was also confronted with another strategem, a new method of voting, the bloc system.

BLOC VOTING

This bloc method of voting, new to the majority of needletrades workers, makes a strong appeal to regular "party" lines; creates an atmosphere of testing voters since the length of time spent in a booth for voting becomes immediately apparent, thereby negating the fact that it allows individual voting. Since control of jobs serves as intimidation, it prevents a real expression of the realignments and changes amongst the workers.

How this worked can best be seen by an analysis of the Local 117 elections, the local where Joseph Boruchowitz, for years played a leading role. The cloakmakers have been electing administrations composed of left wingers, right wingers and independents, ignoring old line divisions in an effort to obtain a representative administration. Bloc voting was pushed though at a meeting where the administration refused to count the votes of the opponents of this method of voting, because as the Jewish Daily Forward said, with bloc voting they will outmaneuver the progressives.

Two years ago, there were 7,100 votes cast in this local of close to 10,000 members. This year there were 7,300 voters, a negligible difference. Two years ago, the Rank and File elected seven business agent, coming in fourth with a vote of 2,500 with 25 business agents to be elected.

This year, Moskowitz polled 2,700 votes, two hundred votes more than in the last election. All nine Rank and File candidates for business agents, polled more than they ever had before. Yet not one was elected. And business agents on the administration slate, who had been previously defeated, were now elected by the solid bloc vote of the administration.

Thereby, the workers previously expressed desire for a representative administration, for ending the unhealthy divisions between the workers united in their hatred of Hitlerism, was shunted into even harder group and factional lines.

But another important factor, and one generally unknown in the labor and progressive movement, is the lack of democracy in the ILGWU. A local-by-local examination reveals serious violations as well as outright dishonesty in the conduct of the polls.

The constitution of the ILGWU provides no guarantees for democratic and honest elections, no general system of voting, no serious provisions relating to the method of voting, checking of voters, watchers, representation on the election and objections committee, counting of votes, or any of the many other steps steps and procedures which determine an honest and fair count.

The two most glaring examples are in Local 89 and in Local 10. In Local 89, Antonini and his business agents (who are appointed, not elected) collected money for campaign purposes in the shops, prevented Antonini's opponent, Mrs. Frances Ribaudo, from running as a Rank and File candidate, but forced her to run as an independent, set his name and his slate in bold type on the ballot, while using less space and smaller type for his opposition. There was electioneering, coralling of voters, instructions, open marking of ballots, use of union offices for partisan campaign purposes, and many other violations of the most elementary union procedures, including the announcement of so-called results of the elections.

In Local 10, Isadore Nagler, manager and vice-president of the union, bitter opponent of the Soviet trade unions and labor unity, embarked on a course of persecution against leaders of the Rank and File, headed by Arnold Ames. Ames, who publicly opposed Nagler's anti-Soviet activities, and heads the Ladies Garment Committee for American - Soviet Friendship, was banned as a candidate, found guilty on a trumped up charge for alleged misconduct, as were three other Fank and File leaders of the local, with Nagler as complainant, prosecutor and judge. Finally, Nagler refused even previous safeguards in the conduct of the elections, so that the whole procedure and vote is being challenged.

PREVENTS UNITY

But even more than the undemocratic election procedure, was the full weight and power of the administration machine brought to bear to prevent any alignments within the locals based on common interests. Dubinsky, together with the powerful apparatus of the union, intervened in the smallest local to keep the machine in line for red-baiting disruption.

He, together with the anti-Soviet clique of the Social Democratic Federation, stepped into the Local 117 situation when some leading Social Democratic members of the administration sought to affect an end to the divisions within that local. With threats, appeals to party loyalty and intimidation, he forced the plan to be dropped.

Dubinsky exerted the pressure which resulted in the last minute withdrawl by I. Sorkin from united activities in Local 9, by warning that no united front candidates would be elected. Such patched up unity was forced in the Italian Cloakmakers Union, Local 48. In almost every local, the officials, responding to the growing breakdown of old divisions among left and right wing workers, recognized that the majority of workers are neither left nor right but join in full support for the war, indicated desires for a representative administration.

But through threats of reprisals, warnings that they would jeopardize their positions and intimidation, the privately expressed wishes never materialized. For example, a business agent of eight years standing, in the Italian Cloakmakers Union, Local 48, was defeated because he united with the Rank and File in protest against serious charges levelled against the administration which were never publicly aired or answered.

(To be concluded in tomorrow's Daily Worker.)

Is Good Health a luxury?

MODERN SCIENCE has done wonders in the field of Health. All the skill of the laboratory is placed at the disposal of mankind. It's grand . . . but . . . it's expensive!

To beat the Axis it's vitally necessary that all Americans be healthy! The high standards of selective service — the drastic demands of war work on the home front — can only be met by **healthy people.**

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and

Chairman, Finance Committee,
▶ U. S. Senate,
Washington, D. C.

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Speaking of Health . . .

Have you had your chest X-rayed this year? If not, how about coming to the IWO Fifth Annual Chest X-ray Survey? Photo and report by laboratory expert, all for the low fee of $1 per person. Bring the whole family!

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WHAT'S ON

Bronx

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

DR. CHARLES LIGHTBODY lectures on "Growth of Socialism in the Soviet Union," 2228 Broaway, American Labor Party, 7th A. D., 8:30 P.M.

Servicemen's Aid

Fifteen per cent of more than 25 million pieces of mail each week sent to soldiers overseas is incorrectly and insufficiently addressed. This incorrectly addressed mail is a serious problem to the Army Postal Service as more and more contingents pour overseas. Be sure that you include the following for overseas mail: the soldier's rank, full name with middle initial, if he has one; Army serial number; service organization and unit; APO number; and Postmaster of the port of embarkation through which the mail is routed.

• • •

The War Department is simplifying clearance of pension claims by soldiers discharged for physical disability. From now on, it appears that an enlisted man will be discharged for disability, the hospital will begin the collection of necessary records immediately after the man enters, instead of waiting for final determination has been made on his case. . . . The Army and Navy Register carries the magnificent piece by Elya Ehrenburg "The Breath of a Child" calling it "Just Retribution."

• • •

Overseas soldiers will be supplied with 250,000,000 packages of cookies and crackers during the coming year. . . . The number of inquiries pertaining to the whereabouts of individual soldiers has become so great that in the future specific replies will only be sent to members of Congress, parents, close friends and relatives, and certain public authorities. . . . Casual acquaintances account for more than 750 per day.

The Army needs civilian teachers to replace military personnel as instructors in primary education for illiterate soldiers and expects to employ from three to five thousand, white and colored by midsummer. There are no age limits.

• • •

A new surgical mobile unit has been devised that will enable front-line teams of surgeons to perform 80 to 100 operations every 24 hours. The Writers Board is arranging soldiers' theatricals. Current overseas offerings include "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Watch on the Rhine," "Arsenic and Old Lace," "The Male Animal," and comic skits.

• • •

Yank's article on "Mental Breakdowns in the Army" concludes with: "The man who knows why this war is being fought and why he himself is fighting is the man who will have the inner strength to counter almost any strain. . . . Ask the Spanish vets."

Many questions have come in on family allowances. Here are the facts:

There are three classes of dependents. Class A dependents include lawful wife, children, and divorced wife who has not remarried and who is receiving alimony according to court order. Class B-1 dependents include parents and minor brothers and sisters dependent on soldier for **main** support. Class B dependents cover the same group as B-1 except that they are dependent only for **substantial** support.

• • •

Payments for Class A. Dependents in this class get allowances automatically, whether the soldier wants them to or not. These are mandatory allowances. Monthly payments in main categories are: wife $50; wife and child $80; wife and two children $100; each additional child $20. Maximum amount a divorced wife can get is $42. The soldier contributes $22 a month from his pay for these allowances with the government contributing the rest.

• • •

Payments for Class B-1 and B. Allowances will not be paid in both classes. First consideration is given to B-1 dependents. If they get allowances, none will be given to B dependents. That is, chief support is given preference over substantial support. Both these classes of dependents may receive allowances only with the soldier's consent. If a soldier has B-1 or B dependents only, $22 is taken from his pay to cover these allowances. If he also has Class A dependents, a total of $27 is deducted, which is the maximum deduction.

• • •

Monthly payments in the main B-1 categories are: One parent $50; two parents $68; one parent and one brother or sister $68; two parents and one brother or sister $79. In Class B, a flat maximum allowances of $37 is paid, regardless of the number of dependents.

It is best for the soldier to apply for all allowances. Application forms (WD-AGO Form No. 625) are available at all Army reception centers. If the soldier does not apply, his dependents may do so. They may obtain application forms at Army recruiting stations, the Red Cross, the Service Command Headquarters. Applications should be sent to Office of Dependency Benefits, Newark 2, New Jersey.

• • •

The ODB must immediately be furnished of any change in dependency status, such as birth, marriage, death or any change which makes a person no longer a dependent. The soldier may obtain a change of status form (WD-AGO Form No. 641) at his post, or members of his family may obtain one at recruiting stations, Red Cross, Service Command Headquarters or ODB.

Mayor Dissects Budget Problems

Mayor LaGuardia devoted his weekly radio broadcast yesterday to an effort to help the city understand how a budget is prepared for the nation's biggest town.

Planning for New York is just like budgeting for your own household, the Mayor said. Then he went on to cite problems of departments after department to show just how simple it was.

His big headache this year, the Mayor confided, was to pick up $48,236,000 for the new budget. Though he reviewed all the services which city financing covers and most of the other expenses it has to meet, he didn't give a hint of how he intends to cure the headache.

"For strategic reasons," he said, "I will not go into the figures of next year's budget until they are ready for consideration by the Board of Estimate."

In passing, the Mayor made sharp references to "hick teachers" from outside New York who try to "give us advice." This was considered a reference to the National Educational Association which criticized his relations with Board of Education authorities recently. He made the reference in discussing the school budget, which, he said, is the largest single appropriation for education in the entire world.

Still angry with the NEA for criticizing his handling of school matters, the mayor in commenting on NEA statistics, said:

"I cannot tell you how accurate it is because the NEA will falsify figures or make misstatements to serve their purpose anytime anywhere. . . ."

The Mayor was caustic also about the legislative Rapp-Coudert committee, which investigated the schools. He said he wasn't sure but what it was called the "Rap the Coudert Committee."

"They have been here investigating for two years and spending money, but they never pass any of their own recommendations," he observed. "This is a legislative committee, mark you. They make recommendations, but they never pass themn. In all of my experience, I never heard of a legislative committee creating opposition through its own recommendations. I do not think much of that."

ALP VOTERS: Help get every enrolled voter out on Tuesday to vote for labor's united political action in support of FDR.

Sen. Trunnell Hits Anti-FDR Snipers

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26 (UP).—Senator James M. Trunnell, D., Del., praised the achievements of the Roosevelt administration at a "Back the Invasion Rally" here today.

Criticizing some elements in Congress, he hit anti - labor members who, he said, were responsible for passing the Connally anti - strike act.

"Those Senators who feared the colored vote in the South and those who feared the Roosevelt vote in the North combined to prevent the men and women in the armed forces from exercising their constitutional right of voting in an American election," he asserted. "The purpose of preventing the vote to these service men and women is that there may be a government of a part of the people, by a part of the people, and for a part of the people."

Nazis Execute 300 in Rome

LONDON, March 26 (UP).—British press dispatches, unconfirmed, reported tonight as from the Swiss-Italian frontier that 300 Italians were executed in the Colosseum at Rome,

White Russia to Set Up Commissariats

LONDON, March 26 (UP).—Radio Moscow broadcast tonight that the Supreme Soviet of the White Russian Republic had decided to establish commissariats for defense and foreign affairs in accordance with recent constitutional changes which gave added autonomous authority to Soviet Union Republics.

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Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

I Give My Pivotal Muscles a Work-out at Camp Beacon

EVEN a film critic needs a rest now and then. A couple of weeks ago the wife and I paid a visit to Camp Beacon, fifty-five miles up the Hudson. It was quite a holiday. Beacon is just right for sedentary city slickers like myself who never see the sun. The country air was sharp, clear, Springish; the crowd congenial. I gave all my pivotal muscles a work-out playing ping-pong, soft-ball, basket-ball, Chinese checkers with a fun-loving bunch of union furriers. The ice was too thin or my shin-bones would have received some exercise too, not to speak of other, softer bones. Saturday night when the regular entertiner failed to show up I gave a talk on my trip to Hollywood.

Mickey Horwitz, Beacon's new manager is an old friend of mine. We were next door neighbors in Strawberry Mansion, Philadelphia, 25 years ago. I vividly recall how in 1919 his father, an old Socialist from czarist times tried to interest me in Jack London's "Iron Heel" and Marx's "Capital." I was a young isolationist dope in those days, living in a dream-world with my shadow. How could I, a bleary-eyed book-worm with his head in the clouds, take to solid, earthy books like this? A shoemaker's son, raised to accept poverty gracefully as the will of God, the workaday world—the class struggle meant little to me. I had no interest in political affairs. I didn't know what a strike was until years later. I believed fanatically in art for art's sake. I worshipped heroes—dead heroes. Mickey's father must have thought I was a hopeless case.

I lost track of the Horwitzes for 20 years. The path I took—I wouldn't wish it on a dog today—was a slow, painful, roundabout way to nowhere. In the Harding-Coolidge '20s I fell under the influence of Dial Magazine and The Nation and New Republic. I must have felt that this wasn't enough of a curse. On top of that I allowed myself to be hypnotized by Oswald Spengler's "Decline of the West" and Irving Babbitt's "Rousseau and Romanticism," both fore-runners of "Mein Kampf." I came out of it when the Sacco-Vanzetti case was at its height. I read my first copy of the Daily Worker on the night of their execution. Later a friend took me by the hand gently and directed me to the great works of Marx and Lenin. I became passionately devoted to Soviet films to the point of editing an arty magazine on the subject: I developed a love for American history. It wasn't long before I began to understand the nature of the world and society a little better. Joining the Communist Party was a milestone in my life as it has been to so many others. My thoughts took root. Everything I did had a richer meaning. I was no longer walking the long road alone, groping in the dark for an answer. I learned the lesson of unity. If I had listened to Horwitz and his father back in 1919 I could have saved myself all those years of mental torture.

A few weeks ago I had a letter from a young college student asking me to trace the steps that caused me to join the Communist Party. I see I have partly answered his question in this column originally intended to extol the virtues of Beacon. I did not set out to write a recruiting speech today. But if I can save even one young person from getting himself fogged up the way I was in the '20s, it will make me happy.

Paul Robeson's Recording of USSR Anthem Is Magnificent

ANTHEM OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: Recorded by Paul Robeson, chorus and orchestra for Keynote Recordings, Inc., N. Y.; conducted by Charles Lister; English translation of Russian lyrics by Pvt. Hy Zaret, U. S. Army. Twelve-inch record $1.05, including tax.

By Eugene Gordon

I am neither musician nor expert in musical lore, but when I heard Paul Robeson sing the new Soviet anthem, as recorded by Keynote, I knew that I had found something wonderful. I shall try to tell why I knew it.

Robeson sings without any trace of that pomposity one comes to associate with most soloists' singing of national anthems. He does it with both great personal dignity and an appreciation of its historical and social significance. One feels and thrills to this fact.

I was happy not to sense that feeling of dutifulness with which most of us approach the national anthem when called upon to sing it. Robeson and the chorus tackle this one naturally; they sing it not only enthusiastically but estatically.

His interpretation of the solo part is, I should say, authentic—in the sense that he sings the stirring words not merely as one should who is reciting something he learned by heart. His interpretation is that of a singer who is evolving sentiment, born of experience and understanding, out of himself. That is true also of the chorus. All together they do an authentic piece of anthem-singing.

Robeson's and the chorus' delivery is so clear that, with a few hearings, one could readily learn the English words. Pvt. Hy Zaret, U. S. Army, has done a beautiful job with them.

I should say, for the benefit of persons who may have thought the recording was in Russian, that the work is all American, Keynote Recordings' fine tribute to our Soviet ally. Charles Lichter's conducting of the chorus and the orchestra measure up fully to Robeson's performance.

The reverse side of the record carries the United Nations' Hymns, sung also by Robeson and the chorus.

PAUL ROBESON

New Soviet Movie Is Story of a Great Young Hero

Of all the thousands of young heroes who helped Russia build its new life, the best known and most beloved is Nikolai Ostrovsky, who is the Pavel Korchagin of "Heroes Are Made." Ostrovsky, who died in 1936, at the age of 32, after having become the classic ideal of Soviet youth, was a fighter against the Tsarist regime at 14. He was a Red Army man, with a quick bayonet at 15, a hard-riding political battalion commissar at 17, a "shock brigader" during the first years of economic reconstruction at an age when most young people are still in universities.

He fought with the mounted raiders of the Ukrainian Robin Hood, Kotovsky, who offered his services to the Soviet government to expel the German from the Ukraine, and he rode into battle with Budenny's famous cavalry. His greatest deed of heroism was his leadership in the building of a branch railroad during the crucial winter of 1922, when the life of an entire city, his native Shepetovka, hung on the success or failure of the project.

By 1928, when he was just 24 years old, Ostrovsky was overtaken by the privations he had suffered through the years of battle, organizing, traveling and working. An old sabre wound caused total blindness. The illness he contracted during the building of the railroad resulted in almost complete paralysis, but the will to live, and help preserve the new life he had helped to establish still burned fiercely in his wasted body.

Under these conditions he hit on the idea of writing his autobiography in novelized form. He called the book "How the Steel Was Tempered" for he was writing not merely his own personal history but the story of a whole generation whose spirits of steel had been forged in the flame of civil war. His aim was modest. He explained that he merely wanted "to convey the past through the written word."

He began to write his book in 1928, but because of severe physical handicaps under which he labored, he did not finish it until 1932, and not until he received a telegram of congratulation from the State Publishing House that he knew his new effort to serve his country had been successful.

"How the Steel Was Tempered," published here in English translation under the title of "The Making of a Hero," was an immediate international success. In six years the book, and a sequel, sold 151 editions, totaling 3,500,000 copies, in 30 languages. Ostrovsky received the Order of Lenin, but in the mind of Soviet youth he remained as more than a writer. He had become, in a few short years, a classic inspiration for the young, comparable to our own Nathan Hale. Like Nathan Hale, Ostrovsky regretted that he had but one life to give to his country. His real credo was expressed in a quotation from his book, found on the person of a fallen Red Army officer who evidently had been so impressed with the words that he copied them out and carried them into battle with him:

"Man's most cherished possession is his life. It is given to him only once and it must be lived in such a way that there will be no tormenting remorse for wasted years, or burning shame for the mean and petty past; so that dying, one might be able to say: 'all my life has been given to the very finest things in the world, the struggle for the liberation of mankind.'"

Negro Opera Company Presents 'Traviata' At Garden Wednesday

The National Negro Opera Company will present Verdi's Opera, "La Traviata" (The Doomed One) with a notable all star cast, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Wednesday evening, March 29, 1944, at 8:15 o'clock, under the management of Mary Cardwell Dawson, founder and producer; and under the musical direction of Maestro Frederick Vadja, former conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

In the title role of "La Traviata" will be Lillian Evanti the first operatic singer of her race to receive recognition and acclaim in the world's music capitals. Sharing honors with Mme. Evanti will be the young tenor, Joseph Lipscomb. William Franklin lead in "Porgy and Bess," outstanding operatic baritone of Chicago, will sing the role of the father, "Germont"; Wilson Woodbeck, noted baritone of New York, will sing the role of "Marquis D'Orgibny"; Minto Cato, of New York City and star of "Show Boat," will sing "Flora Bervoix"; Edward Boatner, baritone, will sing "The Baron." The chorus will be augmented by singers from the various Guilds of the Opera Company in Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago.

New Photo Exhibit Of Russia at War Free to Unions

A documentary photo exhibit of the Russian people at war is available for display in trade union halls, it was announced today by the Trade Union Department of Russian War Relief, 11 East 35th Street, New York City.

Designed as a travelling exhibit, the display consists of ten units depicting various phases of the Soviet war effort. Beginning with the Soviet Union at peace, the charts picture the invasion and the initial reverses suffered by the Red Army; conditions in the cities and town under occupation; the destruction of livestock and capture of food growing areas. Pictured also are the battle of Stalingrad and the launching and development of the Red Army offensive.

An entire section is devoted to illustrating the devastation and destruction wrought in the occupied areas now liberated by the Red Army. Another illustrates the arrival of Russian War Relief supplies in the Soviet Union and their distribution to Red Army hospitals and among the stricken civilian populations in recaptured areas.

The combat photographs in the exhibit are by ace Soviet front line photographers, a number of whom subsequently lost their lives under fire.

Rimsky-Korsakoff Centenary Celebrated in Soviet Union

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, March 26 (ICN).—"The art of the great Russian composer, Rimsky-Korsakoff has become a part and parcel of our life to such an extent that it is hard to imagine Russian art and culture without it," says Pravda editorially, commenting on the 100th anniversary of this great, Russian musician.

In the memory of the great composer, special concerts of his music and lectures and exhibitions were held throughout the country. The Radio Committee is broadcasting a series of concerts of his music, including opera, symphony and chamber music. The latter included all the romances, vocal and instrumental, ensembles, plays and Russian folksongs of the composer's interpretation.

The music and literary broadcasts will follow the themes, "Rimsky-Korsakoff, patriot," and "The life and works of Rimsky-Korsakoff," and there will be a special broadcast for youthful listeners about the boyhood and youth of the composer.

In Leningrad where the composer worked for many years a special concert was held on March 17th. In addition to the special concerts, lectures are being organized by the schools and colleges. On March 19th a memorial service was held at the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral at the composer's grave.

To mark the anniversary, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, has decided to issue a complete academic edition of the composer's works and erect a monument to him in Leningrad, and open a state museum in his Tikhvin home where the composer was born. They have decided to grant the Committee on Arts to institute seven Rimsky-Korsakoff stipends of 400 rubles a month each for the most talented students of musical composition from the faculties of the conservatories, including three for Leningrad, three for Moscow and one for Sverdlov, and one for Kiev.

A special popular science film about his life and work will be made, and pensions are to be granted to the oldest members of the composer's family: 500 rubles monthly each to his sons and daughter, and 300 rubles monthly to the composer's granddaughter.

Music News

By Frank Newman

A good-sized audience witnessed another auspicious debut at Town Hall, where Charles Petremont, 18-year-old violinist from Boston, displayed unusual promise in a program which included the Respighi-Vivaldi Sonata in D minor; Brahms' Sonata in the same key; Conus' Concerto in E minor; Chausson's Poeme—which violinists are overworking this season; Kreisler's Praeludium and Allegro; Debussy's Beau Soir, and Wieniawski's Polonaise Brillante in D major. Mr. Petremont, who was capably assisted at the piano by Valentin Pavlovsky, has studied with Ivan Galamian and, young as he is, has had a taste of professional experience, chiefly in Indianapolis. But Sunday evening marked his first appearance anywhere as a soloist, and he acquitted himself well. Needless to say, he failed to plumb the emotional depths of the Brahms Sonata, and his Chausson likewise lacked proportions of insight and feeling which he will doubtless acquire in time.

The youthful violinist's chief assets at present are the marked sensitivy of his playing, which was restrained and musicianly; his ability to produce volume generally, without sacrificing purity of tone, and a quite remarkable digital dexterity. His intonation was pleasant but not always even, and he did not escape roughness in some of the fleeter passages, for example in the cadenza of the Conus Concerto, and especially in the Kreisler excerpt, which as music was hardly worth doing anyway. The Vivaldi-Respighi offering, especially in the Largo, displayed the young artist's ability to play lyrically and with smooth legato over extended passages, and was one of the most satisfactory items on his program. His audience demonstrably took great pleasure in his playing, and recalled him repeatedly.

New Term Starts At Metropolitan Music School

Registration for the new term at the Metropolitan Music School, 111 W. 88th St. is now taking place. New instructors are Sam Morgenstern, Harmony; Harry Glickman, Violin. Dr. Wallingford Riegger will conduct the class in Music Appreciation which was formerly held by the director of the School, Mr. Rudolf Tankel.

"DAILY" SPORTS

The Low Down — Loafing Around the Keys on a Lovely Spring Afternoon

NAT LOW

So I said to Mike Singer: "Do you expect me to work on a day like this?"

• • •

Dartmouth Really Good

Dartmouth has won the Eastern playoffs of the NCAA basketball tourney and will face Utah, which won the Western playoffs after being eliminated in the first round of the Invitation Tourney. The Hanover Indians have a group of the best collegiate players in the east who are now Marine and Navy trainees. Two of their latest acquisitions are Dick McGuire of St. John's and Bob Gale of Cornell. Together with Howard Leggett formerly of NYU and Aud Brindley who is an honest-to-goodness Indian, the Dartmouths have a real formidable outfit. They trounced Temple rather easily Friday night but had to go all out against a strong Ohio State club which ran and ran and ran. Brindley's 28 points broke the Garden tournament record . . . So now, with Utah coming in for their second tourney, this screwy situation may possibly develop . . . Kentucky beat Utah. St. John's beat Kentucky. Now if St. John's beat DePaul last nght and Utah beats Dartmouth tomorrow night then St. John's may face Utah and can well be knocked off, making the Utes champions of the basketball universe after being beaten in the first round of the Invitation Tourney.

• • •

So Mike Singer said to me: "Listen, you spring-fevered colt, leave me do some work, I've gotta paper to turn out."

• • •

Zurita in Town

Juan Zurita, who trimmed Sammy Angott out on the coast a few months ago to take the NBA lightweight title, has arrived in town for his Friday night battle with Beau Jack. The Mexican veteran must be a very good fighter to have taken all 15 rounds from Sammy the Clutch. I can't recall Angott ever having been beaten so badly . . . But Zurita has a serious shortcoming Dave Farrell tells us. It seems the guy can't hit. He's fast, strong, clever and can take a punch. But he can't hit says our Brother Dave and if that is so then he will stand little chance against Beau Jack who is also strong, fast, can take a punch and can also hit. . . . Should be a good fight though—the last one till the circus runs its annual spring course at the Garden.

• • •

"Oh what a beautiful morning" sang our Mike Singer as he strode around the office with his chest way out to here, his arms pounding it like Tarzan . . . Then our Mike got young again. He ran down the corridor of the office, and yelled, "Look, I'm dribbling" (he played on on the St. John's Wonder Five you know) . . . Mike ran at full speed down the hall then made like to shoot. Suddenly he lost his footing, skidded something fierce and rammed into the wall at the end of the hall, hitting the floor with a thud and making the whole building shake.

"Dribbled TOO fast," he explained with a wry smile as he picked himself slowly off the floor. Later he said he had tried to feint the open door out of position.

• • •

Curbing the Court Goaltenders

The National Association of Basketball Coaches, at its meeting the other day, voted to submit a plan to curb the tall player in basketball from acting as a goaltender. The plan consists of three things which will be voted upon this year.

(1) No player may impede the progress of the ball in its downward course.

(2) A wide circle be established, in which no defensive player be permitted to remain more than three seconds.

(3) The three-second rule which currently curbs the offense, be applied similarly to the defense.

It sounds good. But the coaches should have been a bit more creative I think. I have yet to see a tall fellow completely dominate a game under the basket. In the current tourneys at the Garden most of the big boys have been cut down to normal size by clever tactics. There are still any number of ways to play the big boys and until they are definitely proven unworkable the skyscraper kids should be allowed to play their game.

• • •

The sun was streaming into the office and everybody yawned and looked with large unhappy eyes and chorused, "What a day to be working," and then after a half hour of just lazing, the deadline began to creep up and back to work we turned with a lot of "Ah, me's and Ah, my's.

• • •

What a Baseball Season

The first exhibition game of the spring season was played Saturday with the Detroit Tigers beating the Chicago White Sox 5-3 . . . You can tell what the season holds in store merely by glancing at the batteries for the game.

For Detroit: Trout, Hresko, Kasetchuck and Swift.

For Chicago: Wittmer, Lopat, Graumann and Castino, Turner.

Yes, quite a ball season.

• • •

And how did you spend yesterday?

What Will Gomez Say as Murphy Retires from Game

By Phil Gordon

Well, now its complete. The Yankees are really through. Johnny Murphy—the Fireman of so many Bomber campaigns—will remain on his war job for the duration, thus bringing his career to a close.

Murphy made the announcement Saturday, wiring Yankee prexey Ed Barrow that he was retiring to stay on the job in a Bronx war plant, the Union Carbide and Chemical Corporation. . . . Thus, it brings to an end what many baseball men consider to be the greatest relief pitching career baseball has ever seen.

It is impossible to calculate how many games Murphy saved for the Yanks in his ten years with the Yankees. His won and lost record was never sensational, but his earned run average—the real yardstick of great pitchers—was always near the top.

Possessed with an uncanny knack of tossing the right ball at the right time, Johnny was the Firemen who pulled many a game out of the fire for McCarthy and especially, the inimitable Lefty Gomez.

Lefty, one of baseball's better southpaws, realized Murphy's value on many occasions.

Gomez, whose quick wit made him one of the most colorful figures in baseball, recently took a trip overseas to entertain the armed forces. While taking his pre-trip inoculations Gomez eyed the doctor, the needle and his left arm and said:

"Careful of that arm, Doc, that's the one that made Johnny Murphy famous."

And so it was. In his later years with the Yanks, Gomez was probably relieved more frequently by the Fireman than any other pitcher on the staff. He is said to have greeted Johnny when the latter arrived for one spring training session with:

"Hi ya, Murph. Sure hope you're in good shape, I'd like to have a good season."

Murphy was a Fordham athlete during his college days and came into baseball in 1929. In '34 he moved to the Yankees to stay and was used as a starter only for a few years. During the span of his 10-year major league career, Murphy has appeared in an average of more than 34 games a season and has won 89 games for the champions while losing 51.

Last year, while appearing in 37 games, he won 12 and lost four, a percentage of .750 for himself and an increase in the won columns of various other Yankee hurlers.

President Ed Barrow of the Yankees said Murphy's loss would be a hard blow.

"He's a great relief hurler," Barrow said, "as well as a loyal and hard worker. We certainly hate to see him go."

The loss was equally tough for Manager McCarthy to take at the Yankee's spring training camp at Atlatnic City, N. J.

"We're gonna' miss that guy in a big way," Joe said.

Dizzy Trout: They Came to Laugh but Stayed to Cheer

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 26 (UP).—"From "bum to hero in five years" is the story of Paul "Dizzy" Trout, the Terre Haute, Ind., clown, who led the Detroit Tigers with 20 pitching victories last season and is out to do it again.

Trout got nothing but hearty boos from the rabid Detroit fans during his first four years with the Tigers. He could have polled unanimous first place for the most unpopular man on the diamond, in 1940, when he won only five games while the Tigers were sweeping the American League pennant, and his personal appeal suffered even more when he was knocked out of the box in the second inning of a world series game.

"Why do we have to put up with that guy?" the fans chorused.

It was the foresight of Del Baker, then the Tiger manager, that made Detroiters glad that Trout is still in the Tiger fold, aiming for his second great season in a row.

"He's got a strong arm," Baker often said to cynics. "That's all I know. He's got a strong arm."

Trout is the hardest working player in manager Steve O'Neill's spring training camp here. The drawling big farm boy will not stop after pitching one round of batting practice. O'Neill has to kick him out of the box after three rounds.

Dizzy was not nicknamed without reason, for he is of the "screwball" variety that would warm the hearts of Gowanus fans if he were playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers. But at Detroit the welcome mat is not out for screwballs and Trout had to win the hearts of his teammates and fans in spite of his "Dizzy" label.

In the days before northern spring training camps, the Tigers were at Lakeland, Fla., when Dizzy spied a policeman's motorcycle on the ball field. He assured the cop that he was an old hand with motorcycle on the ball field and asked to ride it. After he had circled the field a few times, he shouted:

"How do you turn this thing off."

Dizzy continued to circle the field, praying he would run out of gas. Seeing Manager Mickey Cochrane scowling at him, he flashed his big Indiana-boy grin and cheerly asked:

"How'm I doin', Mickey?"

"Fine," said Cochrane. "Keep going. You're going to Toledo."

But it wasn't long before Trout was back at Detroit, still the incorrigible clown.

"I give Del Baker credit for a lot of my success last season," Trout said. "When I was going bad, he put up with me and let me improve slowly."

With Virgil Trucks in military service, Trout is the only remaining Tiger pitcher who won more than 11 games last season. His record of 20 victories and 12 defeats has gained him the faith of the Tiger management that he is just arriving as a hurler and is due to equal or better that mark this season.

And the Dizzy one has a $12,000 contract from owner Walter Briggs to affirm that faith.

Radio Highlights

MUSIC

4:30-5:30 P.M., WOR — Annette Burford, soprano and Earl Palmer, tenor.
5-5:30 P.M., WNYC — Choral Music by Peekskill & Capella Choir
6:15-6:30 P.M., WABC — Vera Brodsky, pianist
7:30-8 P.M., WQXR—Leon Barzin Orch.
8:30-9 P.M., WEAF—Howard Barlow Orch. with Richard Crooks, tenor
9-9:30 P.M., WEAF—Josef Hofmann, pianist

6:30-7 P.M., WOR—"Whose War Is This?"
9-9:30 P.M., WABC—Radio Theatre
10-10:30 P.M., WABC—Screen Guild Play
10:30-11 P.M., WEAF—Information Please
10:30-11 P.M., WJZ — Hollywood Radio Theatre

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ALDEN 'NORTH STAR' Walter HUSTON & 'ROOKIES IN BURMA'
NEWARK 'LIFEBOAT' Tallulah BANKHEAD - Wm. BENDIX & 'MEN ON HER MIND'
JEFFERSON Spencer TRACY - Irene DUNNE 'A GUY NAMED JOE' & 'PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA'
ALBEE ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S 'LIFEBOAT' TALLULAH BANKHEAD WILLIAM BENDIX 'MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT'

THE STAGE

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Remember Tomorrow!

THE Mayor made no mistake when he saw Sidney Hillman and David Dubinsky as leaders of their respective groups in the American Labor Party. ALP voters, as they go to the polls tomorrow, ought to think of what these two leaders symbolize before they mark their cross on the primary ballot.

Hillman speaks for a million members of the CIO in the state who are solidly behind him and his policy to unite the ALP and to broaden its scope as an expression of progressives and liberals.

Dubinsky leads the group that wants to hold the ALP to its present narrowness and clique leadership, subservient to the discredited Social-Democratic Federation and the Jewish Daily Forward.

Hillman speaks for the unions which make up the backbone of ALP support and voters. Dubinsky doesn't have a single CIO union. His 30 names of CIO officials proved to be spokesmen only for themselves. The bulk of ALP support in the AFL, outside Dubinsky's own union, consists of organizations under progressive leaders who have little in common with Dubinsky. His own membership is sharply divided on the issues.

Hillman figures prominently in efforts to bring about AFL-CIO unity on the basis of a win-the-war policy and support of the President. Dubinsky is associated with the anti-Semite John L. Lewis, Matthew Woll, Republican and defeatist elements in the labor movement which have been the chief obstacle to unity.

Hillman, as head of the CIO's Political Action Committee, has taken steps to draw the support of many outstanding liberals in the country for a joint movement on a win-the-war and win-the-peace program. Dubinsky's rule-or-ruin policy has repelled liberal support for the ALP. His claims to such support have shrunk to synthetic "liberals" of the Morris Ernst and George Counts type.

On the fourth term there isn't the slightest doubt where Hillman stands. But Dubinsky, along with attacks upon the most loyal supporters of the President, hints through his mouthpiece, the Post, that Willkie is becoming more desirable than FDR.

Hillman endorses fully the Mayor's proposals to unite the ALP and throw its full strength behind the fourth term drive. Dubinsky & Co. reject the Mayor's plans as "fraudulent" and have begun a campaign of denunciation against him.

Hillman says that unity of all democratic forces to finish off fascism abroad and assure a durable and democratic peace at home is the issue today. Dubinsky & Co. say, along with Adolf Hitler, Martin Dies and Hearst, that "Communism" is the issue. They have set out to split and disrupt anti-fascist ranks without regard for the effect upon the war or post-war.

On one side is the overwhelming majority marching forward. On the other is a clique of Social-Democratic schemers who want to hold on to power so they can use it as a blackmailing weapon to scuttle the Teheran agreement, to disrupt international labor unity, to aid the traitor Mikhailovitch, to aid the anti-Semitic pro-Hitler gang in the Polish government-in-exile, and to help the pro-Hitler Finnish government. Those are the policies that stand above all others on the program of David Dubinsky and his associates.

It should not be forgotten that wherever Social-Democrats held control in Europe their divisive policies opened the gates to the scourge of fascism. The world will not soon forget or repeat that costly experience. We have had enough of its destructive samples here to put us on guard.

The choice before the voters tomorrow is between a broad democratic party of labor and liberal sentiment and a narrow Social-Democratic clique.

To be sure, the majority of the voters will certainly repudiate the Dubinsky clique. But it must be remembered that reaction dies hard. Old Guardists still have in reserve some post-election shenanigans, as they tried in the past. They must be so overwhelmed with ballots that nothing of the sort could possibly help them.

Close to Treachery

FROM their statements of the past few days, it is evident that the Republicans of the Hoover-Dewey-Spangler school have discarded the old American slogan "Partisanship ends at the water's edge." They have waded into partisan waters even as the nation is about to launch the really decisive fighting against our deadly foe.

Under the guise of "criticizing" the Administration for having no foreign policy, they have advanced their own. It is a policy which differs from that of Gerald L. K. Smith, Hearst and the Chicago Tribune only in its efforts at subtlety.

In their quest for votes, they do not even hesitate to stimulate disaffection among the people. Take the speech Friday by Governor Dewey, which was simply a composite of two recent Hearst editorials. Under the guise of attacking "news suppression," he plays up the case of the 410 paratroopers who were accidentally shot down over Sicily by American guns.

Behind this lies the objective of creating dissatisfaction with the war so as to cast discredit upon the President.

Attacking the "much-heralded Teheran agreements," Dewey mentions the non-existent Pravda attacks on the Vatican and the British government as signs of "disunity." This is Dewey's little way of spreading anti-Soviet poison.

Take Hoover's statement on Finland Friday. One would think we were an ally of that Axis satellite against the USSR. To Hoover, Finland is still the "incident" which can be used to provoke a world anti-Soviet crusade.

Then there is Spangler's gloating speech to the effect that the President's demands upon Eire and other European governments that are obstructing the anti-Axis war will alienate the vote of national groups in America. The President, says Spangler, is playing poor politics. He means, of course, that the President is interested in the nation's safety, not in partisan politics.

Not so Spangler and his crowd. Their activity is scarcely distinguishable from treachery as they ruthlessly seek to gain power.

In the light of that record by the dominant GOP leadership, we are more than a little suspicious of the motives of the 24 Republican congressional "freshmen" who are "seeking information" on American foreign policy from Secretary Hull.

In recent speech, Wendell Willkie has performed a valuable national service by exposing the policies of the Hoovers, Deweys and Spanglers. He has given them much aid and comfort, however, by his attacks on the Administration.

All of which forces the conclusion that early victory and the safety of the nation demands support of the President's policies. This support must pour forth in such an overwhelming fashion that the President can be nominated and reelected this November.

The Proposed C. P. Changes

By Robert Minor

"Election laws handicap minority parties. Will not the rights of the minority parties be still more handicapped if the Communist Party no longer fights for its place as a minority party?"

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Answers to Questions

We are interested in minority parties only because and when, and to the extent that they affect the building up of a great majority of the population. This follows from the very nature of the labor movement.

At times the question of the rights of minority parties very gravely affect the interests of the masses. In years gone by it was most important to fight for the winning of a place on the ballot for our very small minority party. We are proud of the labor and the sacrifice that were put into that struggle by courageous workers who faced great difficulties, were framed up and imprisoned for gathering signatures to put the Communist Party on the ballot. And we must understand that not a bit of that heroism, hard work and sacrifice was lost. On the contrary, the results have piled up and have infused greater strength into the whole labor movement, making possible many things which would be impossible now if all of that had not been done.

But the issues that were fought out before the public at that time were such that there was no possibility then that we could find ourselves among the majority of the voters on those issues.

That is not the case now. The issue today is the war. The vast **majority** of the nation stands on the side of the true interests of the country. Today it is a question, not of preserving a little minority on the ballot, fighting for "the rights of the minority parties" marked off separate and apart from **a mistaken and misled majority.**

History has left behind that situation in which we had an immediate separate concern in setting apart a minority vote in the elections.

Today the supreme task of every patriotic American is to do all we can to bring about the effective consolidation of the vast majority of the people who cast 27,000,000 votes in 1940 and which can and will probably cast somewhat more than that in the Presidential election of 1944.

During the great democratic movement in Europe of 1848, as Fredrick Engels later said, he and Karl Marx "had already been spoilt for the role of preachers in the wilderness; we had studied the utopians too well for that. We had not drafted our problem for that." Marx and Engels saw that the development of the democratic and republican movement of the people in Europe had created a situation in which "nothing remained for us but to preach Communism in a little provincial sheet and to found a tiny sect instead of a great party of action"—unless they took their place in support of the vast forward movement of the millions.

We do not put it in the same way now, because the situation is naturally not the same. But what we do say is that the role of "preachers in the wilderness" has been given over by history into other hands than ours. History has given over to the American followers of Goebbels, to the Hamilton Fishes, to the Martin Dieses and the German Bund, and to the Trotzkyites, the "Peace Now" movement, to Norman Thomas' so-called Socialist Party and the "New Leader" group, the role of criers in the wilderness. Perhaps the Deweys and the Tafts will be found more nearly in the role of "preachers in the wilderness" against the nation's war policy and its victory, than any part of the labor movement will.

To all of the labor movement history has given a different role. It has given to us a role as a part of the great majority of the American people engaged in a holy crusade in support of the military forces and our Commander-in-Chief to see that our country does not slip back into the abyss of ruin.

Everyone who wishes to understand the present situation must see the necessity of making ruthless war against all sectarianism in the labor movement. For, as Marx once said, as soon as the labor movement has reached a certain maturity, all sects become reactionary, although "they represented the infancy of the proletarian movement just as astrology and alchemy represented the infancy of science." A survey of the American scene today shows that indeed every sectarian movement, seeking to remain aloof from the support of the nation's cause in this world-wide struggle, inevitably becomes a tool of the most hideous reaction.

Take the now-existing so-called "minority parties" concretely: Norman Thomas' "negotiated peace" "socialist" party, the Trotzkyite group, the Social Democratic Federation, to the extent that they tried to function as political parties. Each of these rotting sects appears more and more clearly each day to be in political agreement with the general anti-war and anti-Roosevelt, anti-Teheran and Soviet-baiting movement of which the Hearst press, the Chicago Tribune and the Daily News have been considered the typical expression. Any claims of these groups cannot be an object of solicitude from the labor movement.

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Naturally, we do not refer to the American Labor Party of New York State as in the category of "minority parties" in the sense in which we speak. Special conditions in New York State, especially the unscrupulous fight against President Roosevelt and against the nation's war policy within the President's own party, has resulted in a special development of the ALP. The ALP is a mass movement of labor and the most progressive forces, not seeking a partisan division of the great mass majority in New York State, but seeking to hold this mass majority together and give it greater cohesion with the majority in the nation as a whole. It does not function as a partisan group seeking to horse-trade its support against the President's concern for the war necessities, but most wholeheartedly to support the President. In short, it is a strengthening of the solidarity of the 27 million majority that voted in the last Presidential election for Mr. Roosevelt. And, secondly, there is not now any problem of election laws handicapping its function. Efforts to transform the ALP into an instrument for sectarian partisan bargaining against the President and the nation's war policy evidently will fail in tomorrow's primary election.

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"After outstanding successes in Ohio and New York especially in electing Peter V. Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to the New York City Council as Communist Party candidates—why should we quit having Communist Party candidates and appearing on the ballot as a party?"

• • •

The success in electing Peter V. Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to the New York City Council and the effectiveness of the Communist Party in influencing the outcome of the elections in Ohio and California—is not the result of having the Communist Party name on the ballot. For the Communist Party has had its name on the ballot at many times and places during the past 20 years without such results. What happened in November 1943 is something new.

What is it that is new? It is that these candidates were recognized as functioning fully in accord with the effort to consolidate the vast majority in a single camp of the nation's war policy. The many thousands who voted for Cacchione and Davis were voting not for him but against all partisan separation within the mass movement. We would make the biggest mistake if we were to fail to see this and to expect these same voters to support a partisan division of the majority. We have shown that we can elect Communists to public office in the biggest city in the world, and that the Communists can be a powerful force among the people in all electoral struggles. Our present course is due to the strength that we have developed, it is not due to weakness. But it is a strength of the people in the great common cause, and not a separate strength.

West Virginia on the Beam

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

On a short visit to West Virginia, I have the very definite feeling that we have just begun to scratch the surface of our vast possibilities. We are really going through a preliminary process in this recruiting drive of re-registering into our Party those many people who just naturally belong to us. Some have in the past; all should by now. The quotas are 35 for Northern W. Va. and 35 for Southern W. Va.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

In the South they have already changed the figure to 53 — which they personally pledged recently to their former organizer, Wirt Taylor, before he went into the Army. So far, they have reached a state-wide total of 57. They haven't all rolled up their sleeves yet. Three people —Comrades Iva, Ted and Howard, are in the lead and already qualified for that splendacious banquet promised by Michigan to all who recruit 10 or more.

When all others get busy at the same tempo, we should see the real [illegible]d of a big membership come out of these hills and hollows. Enthusiasm is mounting over the results so far achieved. More comrades are becoming involved daily. I expect great things from W. Va. Their original quota was 50, which they have raised to 70. They'll probably get 100.

At the five meetings which I held there we recruited 16, with a considerable number of prospects for the immediate future. The ones who joined are an interesting cross-section of our rich possibilities. There were five miners; one railroad worker; three CIO chemical workers; seven women — of whom two were industrial workers, one a CIO member, the other four miners wives.

The comrades find here, as elsewhere, that "Worker" readers are the easiest to recruit. One comrade opened up the "Worker" in a boarding house and casually asked a fellow worker there had he ever seen it. "Hell's fire! man—that's my paper!" the other replied excitedly. Naturally a new contact was born. Two women comrades in Charleston, Iva and Willa, one white and one Negro, go together up and down historic Point Creek and Cabin Creek, whose names are immortal in American labor annals. They get subscriptions and later on new members. One Negro woman stepped up to them in a store and asked to join the Party. Surprised they asked her if she was sure she knew what she was joining. She said, "I've read all these papers and pamphlets you left up here week after week and I know exactly what I'm doing." So she joined and is a fine member, helping to bring in others, a splendid characteristic of the Negro people which we would all do well to emulate. Seven who joined at my meetings were Negroes.

Much seed has been sown for the Communist Party in West Virginia in the past. It is now growing and will bear fruit. I spoke in a Negro church about 60 miles south of Charleston in a company-owned mining patch, and was welcomed by the pastor and congregation, as "our friend from New York who has much truth to tell you."

This is a crucial year in West Virginia—as elsewhere. Progressive win-the-war forces must defeat Rush Holt, defeatist, who aspires to be Governor. The heavy hand of Lewis will try to switch the miners away from Roosevelt, for whom they are strong. A strong Communist organization is needed here and can do much good work in 1944. The comrades feel that changing the name of our Party and urging our members to work in a unified win-the-war political set-up locally, is going to be a big step forward. As a result, our Communist organization will grow rapidly. We can recruit many times more.

The law which forbids a voter who signs a petition for one party to vote in the primaries of another party, worked great hardship on our comrades and friends here in the past. They are relieved that this contradiction will no longer be a problem.

"So let's go forward," say the Communists of W. Va., "to be able to measure up to our political responsibilities."

And they will. Michigan get those chickens ready! You'll need plenty!

Letters From Our Readers

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Remembering Bishop Brown

Saco, Me.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have wondered why no mention is ever made of one Bishop Brown of Ohio, for although he has been dead for several years, he was among the very first church dignitaries in this country to befriend Soviet Russia and the Communists.

Perhaps he may not have been so politically broad in his views as the Party is, nevertheless it was one of his books that first influenced many of the working class toward Soviet Russia.

MARY E. AVERILL.

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A First Voter

New York City

Editor, Daily Worker:

Perhaps you would like to carry the good words of a first voter?

This year will mark a sort of milestone in my life as I will have the privilege of participating in a presidential election for the first time. In order to vote intelligently I feel that it is very important to know what the various men and parties believe in and advocate.

The **Daily Worker** is the solution to my problem of how to find out about various candidates.

H. JOHNSON.

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More Filthy GOP Tactics

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The kind of campaign the Republicans are carrying on in the mills is a disgrace to the American people. In many of the big plants of this city the dirtiest pamphlets and cards against President Roosevelt are being distributed among the workers.

The purpose of this thing is of course clear, to belittle our Commander-in-Chief in the interest of the defeatists. Something should be done to stop this.

H. CASS.

Horthy and Hitler — Hungary Caught in Vise

By K. Hofman

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, March 26.—When, on the night following April 5, 1941, the German bombers took off from a Hungarian airdrome for Yugoslavia and German divisions were transported along Hungarian railways and highways and poured into Yugoslav towns and villages, there was jubilation in Hungary.

Hungarian troops in the rear of the German divisions seized the Yugoslav region which borders with Hungary, and since then have been helping the Germans retain Yugoslav booty.

It is hardly probable that the ruling clique of Hungary at the time ever thought the day would come when the Germans would swoop down on Hungary in the very same way and occupy her. "Farsighted" Hungarian politicians were the first to join the "Berlin-Rome Axis." It needed only a signal from Hitler for the ruling clique to eagerly join the Hitlerites and together with them attack the Soviet Union like highway robbers.

LOGICAL RESULT

Today Hungary is the first object of Hitler's second "Balkan" campaign. What came to pass in Hungary the night following March 18, 1944, is a logical end of Horthy's regime, the culminating stage in the policy pursued by the Hungarian ruling circles during the last quarter century.

After enslaving their own people, the Hungarian ruling clique dreamt of dominating neighboring nations. History has been most unkind to Hungary and inscribed on the monument to Horthy's regime are the wise words: "Don't dig pitfalls for others."

Mortally wounded but still strong, the German beast is slaughtering its own herd in order thus to prolong its own existence.

The official explanation given for the invasion of Hungary by the German troops is the need "to carry out all-embracing measures of precaution." The Hitlerites thus admit that all the former measures taken by the German command to defend the German positions in the Balkans have proved insufficient in the face of the victorious Red Army offensive.

The mainspring of events should not be sought in the differences between Hitler and Horthy. Up to the last day Hungary remained in the Hitlerite bloc and took no obvious steps to withdraw from it.

KEY TO EVENTS

The key to understanding the events in Hungary lies on the field of the battles waged in the Ukraine in the first half of March, waged in the vast area between the Dnieper and the Dniester. All the assistance rendered Germany by her Hungarian and Rumanian vassals in the form of raw materials, provisions and cannon fodder and their direct participation in German operations on the Soviet-German front, is no longer sufficient.

Today Germany needs "total" assistance, needs all the reserves and resources of her "allies" in Europe.

Now, when the routed German divisions are retreating towards the Prut River Hitler can no longer allow Horthy the luxury of "bargaining" on the question of how many Honveds from the corps still at Hungary's disposal he will dispatch to the Soviet-German front, and how many to Yugoslavia.

In the long run, the final fate of Transylvania over which Hungary is quaking and for the defense of which against Rumania she has stationed part of her troops on the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier is a matter of indifference to Hitler. He has not time for the Hungarian-Rumanian squabbles, now when the fate of the Hitlerite regime and the fate of Hitlerite Germany is at stake.

The "dictators" are just as afraid as Hitler of the approaching Red Army. Such are the conditions under which Hitler ambarked on his second "Balkan" campaign, in order to overcome the indetermination of his vassals, and pump them of their last forces.

FIRST VICTIM

Hungary is the first victim because by way of her territory passes the entire German transit to the Danube Basin and the Balkans. A year ago the Hitlerites swore and vowed they would respect the interests of their allies. They advanced all kinds of plans for establishing a "European Federation," thus covering up with a fig leaf the plunder of the vassal countries.

But today when the Red Army is advancing on Prut, the Hitlerites have no time for the game of "Federation." Now total mobilization is being carried out in such forms which will make it possible to drain the Danube and the Balkan reservoir of its manpower reserves and material resources for Germany to the extreme.

This form is the open occupation of the vassal countries. This occupation will lead not to the strengthening, but further weakening of the German rear.

To all the difficulties which the Germans are experiencing in occupied Europe, there is now added the new difficulties of the occupation of her former "allies."

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

MARCH 27, 1939

LONDON.—Mussolini, backed by Hitler, demands French territories; threatens war on democracies.

BERLIN.—Nazi Germany tonight hailed Mussolini's speech in Rome and said France now must make a definite answer to Italy's Mediterranean claims.

PARIS.—The Foreign Office spokesman said, referring to Mussolini's claims on Djibouti, Tunisia and the Suez Canal, that France has voiced her willingness to negotiate an agreement on those points.

MOSCOW.—The Soviet press reiterates, "Collective Action Can Stop Hitler."

WARSAW.—Polish mass meetings shout defiance to Hitler. Pass resolutions asserting that Poland will fight if her interests are endangered.

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